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THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL SERVICES AT PEKIN.

(Described by a U. S. Army officer who was present.)

The funeral services of the late Queen were held at the entrance court of the Forbidden City. The day was bright but very cold. The American contingent, consisting of soldiers from each arm of the Service, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, left the Temple of Agriculture about 11 o'clock in the morning. All were dismounted. As we passed up the broad central street of Peking and through the Chienmen (gate) where the gallant Reilly fell we could hear the royal salute of 101 guns fired by the Royal Artillery. We passed over the Marble Bridge and through the gate into the court and found the Japs and the 1st Regiment of Sikhs already there. The Japs were drawn up in mass, with the first company resting about thirty paces from the walk running through the centre of the court and connecting the south gate with the gate into the Forbidden City. We formed platoon columns on their right and soon moved under the direction of a British staff officer further to the right to allow three companies of the French to form between us and the Japanese. A company of Germans, with their accurate step, came up the walk and formed on the west of it, opposite and facing us. Following them and forming for the service a little further down were three companies of Italians, while on their right were the Russians.

And now the British native Army began to arrive. The Sikhs had already taken their place as well as the Beloochists. Then came a regiment of the Punjabs, and swung out to our right. They were preceded by their bagpipe band, with its spirit-stirring music sounding like a million buzzing insects. All the players were full of dignity, and the queer combination was rendered more queer by the tall drummer, a six-footer, clothed in a magnificent leopard skin from head to foot. The Madras Pioneers and the Rajputs formed on the right of the Punjabs and then came the neatest body of men I have ever seen. I do not suppose for fit and smartness of appearance the world has the equal, unless we except the West Point Cadets. This body was the Royal Horse Artillery, "Tommies" from England, and with their swelling chests, their tight fitting trousers, their immaculate pipe-clayed white belts and helmets, they were the feature of the day. They had a dash and chic about them I have never seen elsewhere and they moved up the walk with a jaunty step about 140 to the minute. As they passed in front of us I could not help feeling a thrill of pride at the sight of the smart battery and I was glad that as long as they were not Ameri-

cans they were English. As I looked at them I understood the large death rate in South Africa, for never a soul in that battery would ever dream of flight, but to a man would go down at his post. All these fellows are but common soldiers in his Majesty's Army, drawing their miserable stipend per month and every one of them looking fit to perform any service of any nature or fulfill any office or any position that man can fill. They were young men, and middle-aged, cleanly shaven and looked as though a bathtub were their daily occupation instead of handling the dirty guns of modern artillery. Then the Bengal Lancers, with their black and white pennants fluttering from the top of each lance, came and stretched across the entire south end of the court.

And now from the south came a flourish of trumpets that was taken up by the bands along the line. What did it mean? Our Colonel Coolidge faced about and called us to attention. And slowly up the walk accompanied by a few staff officers came the Count. His face, kind even in all its military bearing, now wore the traces of grief as though in Victoria he had lost a dear friend. He returned the salutes as he passed along and with the last flourish took his place beside the bier. Shortly after him came the Diplomatic Corps, all the ministers accompanied by their numerous officials. The uniforms of most of them were bright and striking, and while Mr. Conger was dressed in plain civilian clothes, as all civil officers of our Government are, yet his quiet dignified demeanor placed him where he has always been, in the very front rank of the Legation body.

And now before we listen to the service, or try to listen, for we are too far away to hear, let us go for a moment to the top of the wall at the south gate of the court, where many people are already, and turn our cameras on the scene before us. The white-robed divine steps forward to read the service and all the troops come to "parade rest" or "rest on arms." Count Von Waldersee and staff are just the other side of the bier and on his right are General Chaffee and staff, and around and near by are the other generals and staffs and the diplomatic body. Now coming down the right we first strike the Australian Naval Brigade with their black uniforms and their common sense showing everywhere. Close to them are the Punjabs with their rather dingy uniform, all of Indian pattern, but with fancy turbans. Then the Beloochists, much darker and more thick set. Then come the few American troops with the blue of the infantry mingling in pretty effect with the red of the artillery and the bright yellow of the cavalry. One thing about the American troops—they are more comfortably clad than the soldiers of any other power. And here let me say that our soldier is better taken care of and paid better than any soldier in the world. And there they stood in their fur gloves and caps, and so they could stand for hours with very little discomfort from the cold. Perhaps their uniform is not quite so showy as those of others, on some of whom the Holy Roman Eagles still shine from steel helmets made bright from constant rubbing. Perhaps the American uniform is not quite so neat as the English, which we must admit is the neatest uniform of all, but when it comes to downright business we have less to learn than any world power represented in China.

On our left are the French, with their baggy trousers, their flowing capes, too long to look well, and their worthless Tam O'Shanter caps. And now on their left come the little fellows who to-day are the admired of the military world—those who so sturdily uphold the honor of the latest and youngest of civilized nations and who carry the sun for a flag. These poor Japs are without overcoats or gloves. How their fingers must tingle from contact with the cold steel of the gun-barrel. And they are cold, too. Every time "Rest" is given they stamp their feet and blow upon their half frozen fingers. And while we cannot help but admire the spirit that would cause them to stand there still till their fingers fell off and broke in frozen pieces at their feet,

yet we cannot but see that Japan as a nation has much yet to learn.

Stretching across the south of the court and so right under us, are the Bengal Lancers, and passing them and starting up the west side we see first the yellowish grey coats of the Cossacks and their heavy Astrakhan head gear. They are light complexioned fellows and seem to care very little about any one but themselves. They are probably the most self-sufficient people in the world. Next to them are a few Austrian Marines and then come the doughty little Italians. They are dirty, ill-dressed and looking anything but soldiers. Were you to ask me to pick out the representatives of the sunny land of song where history first commenced to grow out of fable I would pick the others all out before those who are lined up opposite the French.

And now do come some soldiers. As we look at them our minds flash back to the Old Imperial Guard of Frederick the Great. Every one of these soldiers is six feet two, and their officers the same. With the eagles on their helmets, their long beautiful grey coats and high top boots, they are a military organization of the very first order; and at the long "Rest on arms" during the reading of the service never a muscle is seen to move up or down the entire rank, but like huge wooden images they appear the acme of military training (and yet the German Army has been the saddest disappointment to military men of any Army in China.)

On the left of the Germans come the Rajputs from the north of India. How well they look in their full dress brilliant crimson coats—tall and angular, with puttee wound legs, turbans of blue, they indicate the might of the English Empire which welds together the discordant elements of earth's population into one homogeneous whole. With them are some Gourka officers, whose regiment was here in '60. Last night one of their officers said to me at dinner: "In India we have five large porcelain jars; they are in the regimental mess-room and came from the summer palace in '60. We did not know what they were, but looked upon them as simple jars. Since coming to China we see their use as they stand before the altars in the temples. We younger fellows are learning again what the regiment learned in '60."

On their left came the Sikhs, sharp featured as Greeks, aquiline noses, and handsome fellows all of them. A wonderful dignity about each one of them, and yet they are the cleverest looters of the whole lot. The Sikh dresses entirely in woolen khaki and yellow turban. Khaki, by the way, is the dress of the English Army and is without doubt the most serviceable uniform made.

And now we come to the "Tommies" of the artillery, and as they take up the song of the Lamentation, after the dirge by the bagpipes, our minds float over the wall to the north into the throne room and private apartments of the Empress Dowager, and we cannot help comparing the two women. Here is one now passed away receiving the homage of the nations of the earth while the other is a fugitive from her own palace, fleeing from a shocked and indignant world. China with her despicable Empress and England with her dead Victoria, the woman of women, the Queen of Queens.

Life in the Far Orient where the men are thrown upon themselves for amusement is bringing out extensive powers for entertainment among the soldiers. On July 11, the minstrels of the 24th Inf., with band and orchestra, under the command of the Adjutant of the regiment opened at the Teatro Filipino, Manila. This troop has made a fine record in the North and came to Manila to give ten days' performance. They arrived in Manila on two special cars. There were seventy-five men in the party, the minstrels numbering thirty, and the band forty. A street parade was given. The company gives the latest American songs, cake-walks, back and wing dancing, and up-to-date "coon" productions.



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LIEUTENANT HANNAY.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1901.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
It has always been my desire to pay a slight tribute to the indomitable bravery shown by young Lieutenant Hannay during the earlier days of the Philippine insurrection. The recent notices in the Journal telling of the wounding of this officer through the accidental discharge of a companion's revolver, and the rumors which have been circulated that his shooting was due to his own negligence, have afforded me the opportunity which I desire. Lieutenant Hannay was appointed to the Army in 1899 from civil life. Notwithstanding this fact, he had not been in the field three days before he had thoroughly demonstrated his worth as an officer and the remarkable ability which he inherits from his father. A few days after the town of Malabon had been taken by our troops, Lieutenant Hannay, while in command of a company of the 3d Infantry, so distinguished himself in the field that he was brought to the direct attention of the commanding officer. His company, which was composed largely of recruits, was engaged at the time with a much superior force of the enemy, and after being under terrific fire for some time, some of the men began to show unmistakable signs of nervousness. The young officer was calm and collected, and, in order to set a proper example to his men, he slowly walked up and down the line, encouraging them by his disregard for the enemy's fire and by constant words of cheer. The fire became even more terrible. Turning to one of his men, Lieutenant Hannay borrowed a rifle, and waiting until one of the many eagles, which were circling in the vicinity, came within range, he carefully took aim and killed the bird. Not only was it a remarkable shot, but it served Lieutenant Hannay's purpose, and tided over that critical moment in the engagement when the men were hesitating between advance and retreat. Older officers said after the engagement that if Hannay had missed the bird the men would have lost confidence in him and there might possibly have been a panic.

WILLIAM M. MASON.

UNVEILING THE STATUE TO PERRY.

Admiral Rodgers in his report of the unveiling of the statue commemorating the landing of Commodore Perry at Kurihama, Japan, says:
"On July 12 I was received in audience, together with personal staff, by the Emperor and by the Empress. After the audience we were, by direction of the Emperor, shown through the palace; this I am informed is an unusual honor, as is also the granting of an audience to a foreigner during the summer months. On the same day I also called on the princes of the royal family."
All the necessary arrangements having been completed, on July 14, promptly at 7.30 a. m., the New York, New Orleans and Yorktown got under way and stood out of the harbor, in column, arriving at Kurihama about nine. The anchorages for the U. S. vessels were marked by buoys, and the squadron immediately upon moving to anchor dressed ship. The Japanese vessels, including Shikishima, flagship of Vice Admiral Togo; Fusō, Kan, Kongo, Amaki and a flotilla of torpedo boats.
Shortly before 11 o'clock the officers of the Japanese ships landed, followed by the American officers, and shortly afterwards by a battalion and band of blue-jackets from the Japanese fleet. About 500 invited

guests landed from the chartered steamer Hakui Maru. At the request of Baron Kaneko, the chairman of the committee, I pulled the line that held the covering of the monument, thus exposing it to view; the battalion then presented arms, the New York fired a national salute, with the Japanese flag at the fore, and the Hatsuse fired a similar salute with the American flag at the fore.
"The oldest American residents here say that there had never been before such expressions of sentiment and good will, and in my cable to the Department I ventured to suggest that the thanks of His Excellency the President of the United States were warranted, and I am sure would be much appreciated."
"I beg to convey, through the Navy Department, my thanks to the U. S. Minister to Japan, Col. A. E. Buck, for his skillful management and his assistance to me. His high standing with the Japanese Government has had much to do with the success of our visit."

REWARDS BY MONEY AND MEDALS.

Pt. Columbus, N. Y. H., Aug. 19, 1901.
To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":
In your issue of Aug. 17th you quote from the "Sun" the words of Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Smith, U. S. N., regarding the rewarding of war heroes with money. I am glad to know there are others inclined to favor money rewards, and I believe the time will come when jumping will be abolished and heroes will be rewarded in money and medals.
The medal, when given to a deserving man, is honor in abundance. If not then the thanks of Congress added to that should satisfy most men, particularly heroes. Now, if we give to the hero a sum of money, to enable him to live in comfort and to entertain the great lot of friends that he must have if he is a hero of the right kind, (and a hero's friends become more numerous when his heroism becomes well known) then we shall have treated our hero with consideration without humiliating his comrades in arms, as is now done by putting the hero ahead of men no less capable than he, and less a hero than he, but who may have been less fortunate in having been assigned to duty where opportunities for display of heroism were not to be had.
I believe the system of rewarding by giving a man, no matter how worthy, a boost over the heads of others who have good records but who have not been able to come before the public as a great hero to be worthy the approval of barbarians as an absolute monarch, but not of people who call themselves liberty loving and reside in a republic.
I sincerely hope the time will come when such rewards will be no longer given. It rewards one by punishing another. And by punishing an innocent man at that it is impossible to construe it otherwise. By the money and medal reward our hero gets recognition and interferes with no one else.

COMMON SENSE.

REWARDING THE CONTRACT SURGEON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
During and since the Spanish-American War the contract surgeon has played an important part in the Medical Department of the Army. He has performed the duties and borne the responsibilities of a commissioned medical officer of the Regular Army. That the services of these doctors have been recognized is shown by the great number who have obtained Volunteer commissions. In contrast however to this is the fact that

the contract surgeon who enters the Medical Corps of the Army receives absolutely no recognition for past services, holding only the position that his standing before the examining board entitles him to, and is ranked by all Volunteer officers. Contract surgeons of about the same length of service have presented themselves before a board for examination as to fitness to enter the Medical Corps of the Army. Some qualified, others failed; many of those who failed have been given a Volunteer commission on account of past services; those who have qualified have taken their relative rank in the corps, with merely the standing of one who has given no previous service whatever and enters the Service directly from civil life, with no knowledge of the routine duties of the medical officer. If the service of the contract surgeon is to be recognized, why should this distinction be made? The contract surgeon who enters the Medical Department of the Army should not be discriminated against, but should be given the same advantage enjoyed by the Volunteer entering the same, the period during which he has served "to be counted as a portion of the five years' service required to entitle him to the rank of captain, this in no wise to interfere with the relative rank of officers already commissioned."
X. Y. Z.

GUY V. HOWARD GARRISON A. AND N. UNION.
Vigan, P. I., June 20, 1901.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
On June 18, 1901, at Vigan, Philippine Islands, was organized the "Major Guy V. Howard Garrison of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy Union," with a charter membership of 127, representing the 3d U. S. Cavalry, 20th U. S. Infantry, U. S. Engineer Corps, 3d U. S. Cavalry Band and the U. S. Hospital Corps. The officers elected by the garrison are as follows: Commander, with rank of Colonel—Grant Forbes, Hospital Corps; Senior Vice-Commander, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel—S. Caldwell, 1st Sergt., Co. C, 20th Inf.; Junior Vice-Commander, with rank of Major—Stewart Rankin, Hospital Corps, U. S. A.; Paymaster, with rank of Major—Morris McGurran, Pvt., Co. C, 20th Inf.; Adjutant, George Stohner, Pvt., F Troop, 3d U. S. Cav.; Quartermaster, Private Newell, 3d U. S. Cav. Band; Chaplain, John Coppock, Sergt., F Troop, 3d U. S. Cav.; Officer of Day, George B. Osgood, 1st Sergt., F Troop, 3d U. S. Cav., each with rank of Captain; Officer of Guard, with rank of 1st Lieutenant—Frank Woods, Sergt., L Troop, 3d U. S. Cav.; Inside Guard, with rank of 2d Lieutenant—George Rollings, Corp., Engineer Corps, U. S. A.; Outside Guard, James Lawrence, Pvt., F Troop, 3d U. S. Cav.; Inspector General, Freeman Richardson, Pvt., Co. C, 20th Inf. The garrison lodge hall is located in one of the municipal buildings of the city, and from the enthusiasm displayed by the members of the organization a very successful and long-lived garrison is predicted. By a unanimous vote the garrison was named the Major Guy V. Howard, in memory of Major Guy V. Howard, son of Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., retired. Gallant Major Guy V. Howard is well remembered by members of this garrison for his noble qualities and gallantry in action. He was killed while defending U. S. commissary supplies near Arayat, P. I., Oct. 22, 1890.

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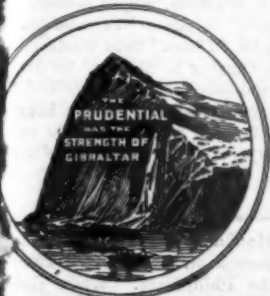
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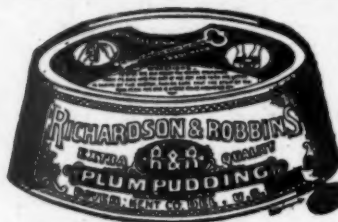
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The order in which preference is given to those entitled to transportation on a U. S. transport does not include ladies or children until away down about the eighth preference, says a woman writer in the Manila "Times." Yet the Sumner left for the States carrying a goodly number of the wives and children of officers. There was quite a comedy or farce attending the getting of these ladies aboard the Sumner, owing to the Sheridan being in the bay on that morning, with the 20th Inf. on board. Many of the 20th Inf. ladies were going on the Sumner. The Q. M.'s launch puffed its way to the Sumner, then to the Sheridan, collecting its cargo of warriors and beauty. After its duty was finished one of the ladies bethought herself that she must see a dear friend on the Sheridan, so the Q. M.'s launch with full crew must steam off to the Sheridan. There the lady on the Sheridan thought she must see some dear friend on the Sumner, so back goes the launch to the Sumner, and so it was kept up until patience ceased to be a virtue, and all the time the Sheridan waited to unload and one officer had to remain at his post of duty all night.

RESULTS OF A SINGLE VICTORY.

The consequences resulting from a single naval victory, so well exemplified in Dewey's battle of Manila Bay, have other illustrations in our history. One of these is referred to in the paper on Perry's victory on Lake Erie, read by Comdr. J. Giles Eaton, U. S. Navy, before the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, and recently published by that society. As Commander Eaton shows, Perry's famous victory carried in its train wide consequences of territorial acquisition. Had Barclay been victorious the whole northern boundary of the United States would have been forced southward from the great waterway of the lakes. What an influence such a change might have had upon the relative preponderance of the northern and southern States, and hence upon the issues settled in 1861-5, it is beyond the power of any man to determine. Brilliant as was this victory, Commander Eaton thinks that Perry's

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fleet, as a fleet, was poorly handled in the action, and proper use was not made of its material resources until the closing of fifteen minutes of an action which lasted three hours. It was to his energy in creating a fleet under the most adverse circumstances, his unquestioned courage and officer-like bearing, his coolness under the most trying conditions, and his readiness to change his plan of action on the instant, that Perry's success is due. But three cases are found in history, as we are here told, when a flag officer has shifted his colors in the crisis of battle, as Perry did his at Lake Erie—the Duke of York at Solebay, the English admiral, Sprague, at the Texel in 1673, and Von Tromp when he shifted from the Golden Lion to the Comet. Perry was nearer to his enemy than any of the three naval commanders mentioned, and probably at no time during the action was he in such deadly peril as when, erect in the stern-sheets of his small cutter, he crossed the broadsides of his foes and ran the gauntlet of their small-arm fire. "The glory of his achievement will endure as the only instance of the capture of an entire British fleet, upon any waters, and the complete annihilation of the forces of that great power upon the upper lakes."

In a speech before the California Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion at its last meeting, Col. W. R. Smedberg, captain, U. S. A., retired, called attention to the interesting fact, established by inquiries he has made, that fully 75 per cent. of the troops who volunteered during the war with Spain, as Volunteers or in the Regular Army, and fought in Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines, were veterans or sons of veterans. Colonel Smedberg said: "That is the way the spirit of patriotism works. It is not dying out. It will never die. It will go on increasing in influence and never die. It will go on increasing in influence and force. We have passed it down to our sons. And in that great army of 250,000 men that volunteered for service in the war with Spain possibly 200,000 men—certainly 150,000 men—were sons of veterans. And so the patriotic spirit and sentiment will go on increasing until this country may be said to be absolutely impregnated with patriotic fervor. There will hereafter be no need to call for soldiers—soldiers will come forward without being called for."

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That the festive wasp is maintaining his reputation in the Far East is shown by the following extract from a letter from Lieut. Irvin V. G. Gillis (J. G.), relating his brief but decisive engagement with the enemy, in which he came off second best, as did his comrade in misery, Lieut. W. R. Gherardi. Both officers are attached to the U. S. S. Annapolis, stationed at Iloilo, P. I. Lieutenant Gillis is a son of Commodore Gillis, U. S. N., retired, and Lieutenant Gherardi's father is Admiral Gherardi, U. S. N., retired. The melancholy story of the encounter with the wasps runs thus:

"I was out duck shooting, at the north end of the small island just south of Iloilo, on the 29th of June, with some of our own officers and some Army officers. The point we were shooting from was nothing more than a swamp; muddy, with two or three feet of water in places. I was standing quietly, when suddenly I heard a wasp, and by the time he lit on me and I had brushed him off I was surrounded by them, and in much less time than it takes to write it I was covered with them. I could not go back the way I came, for they were coming down that path, so I tried to cut across the swamp to where some of the others were, so they could help me, as the swamp was not so deep but that one could walk around in it. I first reached a clump of bushes out in the swamp where an officer had been shooting, and tried to cover myself up in them, but it was no use, for the wasps were getting thicker and thicker. I tried hauling my sweater up over my head, but it was so covered with them that it only made matters worse, and when I hauled it down again I confined a lot of them between the sweater and under-shirt. By this time I was so tired that I was afraid to attempt going on in the mud, although the others called to me to come on and get on solid ground. I tried this, but was so exhausted and weak that I fell down several times, and each time it took me longer to regain my feet, and when I got about twenty feet from solid ground I gave out entirely and could not get on my feet, but by crawling on my hands and knees (a foot or two only at a time) I reached solid ground and crawled into, or, I should say, shoved my head into, a thicket, and from that time until I was brought on board the tug my ideas are rather dim. I was perfectly happy and contented, and wanted to go to sleep and be left alone.

"When the rest of the party reached us (for Gherardi was almost as bad off as I was), they dragged me out, but I could not walk, so the natives got a hammock and carried me down to the tug. I was in a bad way, completely exhausted, and my pulse very weak. When I got on board they fixed me up, but the next day I had a high fever (102.4 degrees) and was feeling rather shaky. One sting pierced the eyelid and scratched my eye so that I had trouble with it. Notwithstanding some 200 or 300 or more stings. I am now O. K., but slightly puffed up."

The experience of these two Navy officers suggests the possibility of utilizing the pugnacious tendencies of the hornet and wasp as an instrument for martial achievements. We cannot conceive of a soldier thinking of anything, not even the Articles of War, when half a dozen active wasps are nibbling at him, and as for being able to sight his piece while a familiar hornet is delicately balancing himself on the end of his nose, we do not believe there is a soldier in the Regular Army that can do it. With wasps and hornets trained for battle purposes we shall see them educated to distinguish between the uniforms of the contending forces, and to reserve their stings entirely for the enemy. Nests can be sealed up, placed inside a mortar, and discharged in such a way as to break and discharge their buzzing contents upon the unsuspecting enemy. The insect idea is not an entirely new one, especially in the Navy, where the word has been only recently applied by a strenuous Admiral to a certain civilian whose persistency in attacking an object has had striking points of resemblance to a buzzing assailant that leaves a sting wherever it lights.

We were not far amiss when in printing the poem "We're Digging to Manila," we predicted that its sentiment would deeply touch Army folk with loved ones far away, for Miss Jean Waldron, whose column, "The Woman in the Philippines," is one of the most interesting features of the Manila "Times," thus wrote on July 20: "The poem 'We're Digging to Manila,' by Mrs. L. Salle C. Pickett and republished in the Army and Navy Journal June 15, has gone straight to every heart, especially to the hearts of those who have little ones at home. I should like to give it here but space forbids. I have put it with my Stories of Children for future use."

On the road from Manila to Dagupan lives a very wealthy Chinese rice merchant, who is well known to the U. S. Army in the Philippines. When Generals Chaffee, Lloyd, Wheaton and Funston were returning from their trip of inspection in their private car the Chinese merchant took advantage of their stay in his town and extended to the party an invitation to breakfast. The Chinese did not speak English but through a Spanish interpreter the guests passed a most delightful hour. The service was perfect and the china superb and the wine of the finest.

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Brig. Gen. Robert Williams, U. S. A., retired, died at Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 25, at the Hotel Netherwood, from an attack of apoplexy. He was seventy-two years old, and was born in Culpepper, Va., Nov. 5, 1829. He was appointed from Virginia July, 1847, graduated from military academy class of '61. Actual rank, brevet second lieutenant, 1st Dragoons, July 1, '51; second lieutenant July 15, '53; first lieutenant June 7, '55; brevet captain and A. A. G., May 11, '61, accepted May 10, '61; captain and A. A. G., Aug. 3, '61; colonel 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Oct. 7, '61; resigned Oct. 1, '62; major and A. A. G., July 17, '62; lieutenant colonel, and A. A. G., Feb. 22, '69; colonel and A. A. G., July 1, '81. Brevet rank—Brevet lieutenant colonel Sept. 24, '64, meritorious and faithful service during the war; colonel and brigadier general March 13, '65, diligent, faithful and meritorious service in the Adjutant General's department during the war. He was retired Nov. 5, 1893, and leaves three sons and three daughters—First Lieut. Robert C. Williams of the 13th Cavalry; Second Lieut. J. C. Williams of the 12th Inf.; Lieut. Philip Williams, United States Navy; Mrs. J. C. Patton, wife of Lieut. Patton, United States Navy; and Misses Addie C. and Mildred Williams. The daughters were with the general when he died. The body was taken to Washington.

Hon. William H. Hunt, Governor of Porto Rico, gives a very hopeful view of the condition of things in that island, in an article appearing in the September number of "The World's Work." He tells us, for example, that association with leading natives has proved that there are a great many true patriots in the island—men whose very highest ambitions are for the elevation of their people by the wisest modern methods. A Legislature has been organized, and is proceeding along the lines of similar bodies in the United States; thirty modern schools have been instituted where there were none before, and 40,000 of the 350,000 of school age are being instructed in them and a native judiciary has been established of whose members the American judges speak very highly, being outspoken in respectful acknowledgments of their sense of justice and impartial administration of the law. Many miles of road have been built in Porto Rico, municipal management has improved, budgets are being cut down, while police and other public services are more efficient. A year has been crowded with experiences, the most valuable lessons of which have taught us that the people, though easily excited, are naturally kind, docile, and becoming more hopeful. The intensity of political prejudices has lessened somewhat, as it has been demonstrated that the new nation means to help them all without discrimination to a better and higher condition.

The native scout organizations authorized in the Philippines for six months service under recent orders will be commanded by Army officers, and the subalterns will be appointed under Sec. 36 of the Act approved Feb. 2, with some exceptions. The civilians now employed with scout organizations will be retained therewith as at present at a monthly compensation of \$40 gold and the Regular Army rations. They will be subject to discharge upon the recommendation of the company commander made to department headquarters. Each company will be mustered bi-monthly in accordance with the army regulations. The total force of native

scouts retained in the Archipelago in the military service under the above orders will be 5550, or 787 non-commissioned officers and 4763 men. They will be distributed as follows: North Luzon, 31 companies and the Philippine Squadron (four troops); South Luzon, 3 companies; the Visayas, Cebu 3 companies, Leyte 4 companies, Negros 4, Panay 8 companies and Bohol one company; Mindanao and Jolo 4 companies. The total strength of these distributions will be: North Luzon 465 of the Philippine Squadron and 2904 scouts; South Luzon 87, Visayas 1621, and Mindanao and Jolo 473. Possibly at the end of six months it may be found necessary to continue them for a further period as civilian scouts, or rather as they really are, semi-military organizations, without being regular troops.

The blowing up of Arch Rock in San Francisco harbor is the greatest in the explosion line since the destruction of Hell Gate rocks by Col. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., in 1876. Thirty tons of nitro-glycerine were distributed in holes under the great rock and exploded. Photographs and triangulation by Lieut. Col. W. H. Heuer showed that the maximum height reached by the water was 406 feet. In the first Shag Rock explosion the column ascended 981 feet, in the second 1,106 feet. The "Call" reports that the spectators saw a mountain of tumbling waters, dotted here and there with debris, rising majestically hundreds of feet in the air where an instant before had been a long flat platform shining in the midst of the sunlit, peaceful strait. The waters had hardly subsided when scores of craft of every description headed for the scene of the upheaval. Pieces of timber were eagerly taken in as souvenirs, while boatmen did a lively business picking up dead fish. For acres and acres the waters were white with foam and strewn with debris. The deep reverberation came across the water to one's ear only after the mountain of water had almost subsided. Its deep rumble gave a new impression of the depth of the disturbance. The tons of rock which were lifted far out of the water could not be so well seen as the scattering fragments of the demolished coffer.

The roster of the First District, Department of Northern Luzon, which we have just received, gives the strength of the District as 6,163, of whom 179 officers and 5,984 are enlisted men, divided as follows: Headquarters, 10 officers and 15 enlisted men; 3d Cavalry, 31 and 1,282; 4th Cavalry, 15 and 408; 5th Infantry, 35 and 1,591; 7th Infantry, 9 and 559; 20th Infantry, 29 and 1,390; 11 companies native scouts, 11 and 550; Medical Dept., 39 officers; Hospital Corps, 136 men; Signal Corps, 36 men, and Engineer Corps, 17 men. The District Commander is Brig. Gen. John Green Ballance, U. S. V. The Province Commanders are Col. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf., province of Ilocos Norte; Lieut. Col. Eli L. Huggins, 3d Cav., Ilocos Sur; Lieut. Col. Alpheus H. Bowman, 5th Inf., Union; Major William H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf., Abra; Major Sedgewick Rice, 48th Vol. Inf., Lepanto and Bontoc, and Capt. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., Benguet. District Headquarters are at Vigan, Ilocos Sur. Among the officers of the 3d Cavalry we find eight with "D. S." after their names. In the 4th Cavalry there are five D. S.; 5th Inf., 12 D. S.; 7th Inf., 5 D. S.; 20th Inf., 4 D. S.

In his annual report, received at Washington, Aug. 28, Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, commanding the Department of California, speaks of the necessity for preserving the coast fortifications and calls attention to the work of providing for the soldiers who pass through San Francisco and the Philippines, and mentions the necessity for increased quarters. Between Sept. 3 and June 1 10,960 enlisted men and 187 officers arrived at San Francisco from points in the United States. From outside points, including the Philippines and China, there arrived in San Francisco 27,247 enlisted men and 1,019 officers. There were forwarded from San Francisco to the Philippines and China 376 officers and 14,303 men and mustered out in San Francisco 10,966. The other department reports have been received and will be held until the return of General Corbin, he having left directions that they be withheld from publication except by consent of the Lieutenant General, who does not favor making the reports public until his own report is made.

We observe that "young Master Taft (age about five)" is referred to in one of our Manila contemporaries as "the little prince," though the item does not appear under the heading of "Court Intelligence." We regret to learn that H. R. H. has prickly heat, which indicates that the Philippine climate is no respecter of persons. It is satisfactory to learn, however, that H. R. H. likes Manila on the whole. In answer to a question he said: "Oh, I like it here. I can play a lot, and it's fine, I tell you," and his blue eyes danced and sparkled like stars. His costume is described as consisting of "little tan pumps on his feet with white socks reaching a few inches up his legs; a white drill suit trimmed in blue," which will no doubt be the vogue hereafter in the Archipelago.

In an interview at Chicago on Aug. 25 General MacArthur, with his customary delicacy of discrimination in the meanings of words, said that the Philippines are "pacified but not tranquilized," a very nice dis-

inction which our anti-expansion friends should bear in mind when they seek to explain the presence of our troops in the Philippines. Army officers are not given to prophesying, so that is why we take much interest in this part of the interview: "I do not know where they got it, yet it is a fact that the Filipinos alone in the far East have been somehow imbued with the 19th century spirit. They have ideals. Their evolution has been so swift it will surprise us, and I am sure they will become thoroughly Americanized, and an addition to the United States to be proud of."

The description of the funeral services for Queen Victoria at Peking appearing on the second page of this number, which we are permitted to publish by favor of an officer of our Army who witnessed them, has a value beyond that of an entertaining account of an interesting ceremony. It contains some keen observations upon the character of the allied soldiers who took part in the ceremonies which are of professional importance, among them the Royal Horse Artillery, who filled our Yankee soldiers with a sense of professional pride; the French with their baggy trousers, over-long capes and worthless caps; the half-frozen, plucky little Japs; the self-sufficient Cossacks; the dignified Sikhs; and the Germans, who were the acme of military training, and yet the saddest disappointment to military men of our Army in China. Nor should we omit the comfortably clad Americans, as "fit" as any.

There used to be a saying in the goodly State of Massachusetts, in the event of an election, "as goes Hull so goes the State." We hope that this does not apply to the alarm spread through the precincts of Hull by the firing of the 10-inch guns at Fort Warren, to which we alluded last week. There are no 13-inch guns in our Army, and but a single service charge was fired from the 10-inch guns, to test the gun carriages. The boom of these guns should be music in the ears of patriotic citizens, for they speak of peace and protection for them, and their only sound of menace is in the ears of the enemies of the Republic.

Some time ago we mentioned the advent of sentimental things in the Philippines that made life worth living for our isolated Army boys. This, from the "News" of Aparri, Luzon, shows that the good work is going on: "We are one step nearer to civilization on the islands. Our 'stockless aristocracy' is fast disappearing and bright colored hosiery is to be seen everywhere. Even the much abused corset is getting into demand with our 'belles' and there is some hope that the coconut oil as a means of personal adornment will soon be a thing of the past. Somebody ought to start a cheap perfume factory. An enterprise like that will prove a bonanza."

In all probability there will be no further examinations given to enlisted men of the Army for commissions until next June, when all candidates from the ranks will have to come under the recent regulation requiring two years' service. Many applications have been received at the Department since the last examination from soldiers who desire to be examined and come into the Army under the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901. It has been finally determined, however, that all vacancies still existing and caused by the reorganization act will be filled from former Volunteer officers or soldiers.

This number of the Army and Navy Journal, No. 1984, completes the 38th volume of the paper, and we this week enter upon the 39th year of the Journal's existence, the first number having appeared August 29, 1863. Fifty-three numbers are included in this volume, so as to commence the new volume with the first number for September. An index is in preparation, and will be sent out in a week or two. A title page will be furnished without charge to any one desiring it for binding.

Owing to the obscurity in the copy our printers transformed into "Mr." several of the "Mrs." referred to in the paragraph we published last week concerning the offer by Mrs. Leonard Gibbs Sanford of an army scholarship at her school. In the case of Mrs. Burbank, whose husband has the title of colonel, the error corrected itself. It is Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Mrs. John Sherwood who are included among Mrs. Sanford's references.

Secretary of War Root has allotted the money appropriated by Congress for the militia of the various States and Territories and calls attention to the necessity of the different States making certificates of militia organizations before the money will be available. The appropriation is made to provide arms and equipment under the law governing such matters.

Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A., the distinguished engineer officer and brigade commander died at Convent, N. J., of consumption Aug. 30 at the house of Mr. Griscom. We reserve a more extended notice of his character and services until another time.

The 3d Battalion, 14th U. S. Inf., arrived in the Department of the East, Aug. 30, and took post. Cos. I and L at Fort Porter and K and M at Fort Niagara.

FEEDING THE PHILIPPINE FORCES.

Major G. W. Ruthers, late chief commissary of the Department of Northern Luzon, in a recent letter to Commissary General Weston gave some interesting information concerning the food supplies of the Army in the Philippines. At the time of writing Major Ruthers said there were 338 stations in the Department of Northern Luzon with about 25,000 troops. In addition to the troops there were several thousand prisoners being fed by the Government.

Major Ruthers devoted considerable space in his letter to the subject of beef supply. For the most part the meat ration served the troops is the refrigerated or frozen beef, although at some of the interior points where there is neither rail nor water transportation this supply is necessarily curtailed. The consumption of beef by the troops and the rinderpest have almost stripped Luzon of cattle, but on some of the smaller islands north of Luzon cattle are still maintained.

He said there is need of more water transportation, and he would use more frozen beef, as the influence on the sick report is quite marked, the more fresh beef used the better being the health of the troops. Native beef from which the animal heat has not entirely departed is not healthful.

Speaking of a particular feature of the Army ration, Major Ruthers said: "The beef stew with vegetables is the finest component of the ration ever put into the hands of troops. It will take the place of fresh beef when the latter cannot be supplied for some time, and with the addition of some hard tack, coffee, sugar, salt and baked beans you could cut an army loose from its transportation for some time. It is the finest ration for 'hikes' ever put into the hands of soldiers, and is highly praised by them."

Major Ruthers said, for some time he used the English Army ration (beef stew and potatoes) in two pound cans, which gave satisfaction, but did not compare with the beef stew issue of the United States Army ration.

The standard emergency ration has given general satisfaction. The use of it alone has enabled commands to operate in constant rain and to go through water up to their necks. At the same time he adds: "A ration of beef stew and vegetables, one pound of hard bread in tin and a tablet of chocolate I would put against any so called emergency ration ever manufactured, and it would not cause intestinal irritation, of which some complaint is made."

Another fact he stated was that experience shows that the American soldier serving in the islands needs the full Army ration, including the full allowance of fresh beef; his health cannot be maintained without it. In addition, his appetite apparently craves sweets and acids.

In this connection Major Ruthers mentioned the demand for sauerkraut. Without abundance of nutritious food, he says, the health of Americans cannot be maintained in the Luzon climate. Foreigners and rich Filipinos are heavy eaters and drink an abundance of red wine. The poorer classes would be heavy eaters if they could.

Major Ruthers called attention to the many difficulties which the commissary department undergoes in supplying the food, particularly bacon, which it is sometimes necessary to reheat and smoke, and declared that in carrying out these operations a number of the commissaries are becoming good farmers. He recommended that bacon be sent in tins, as it is much better and is sure to be kept safely. Major Ruthers said that the white ant goes through tomato cans by first covering the tins with an acid, corroding the contents. These same ants play havoc with ginger ale corks. Speaking of the subsistence stores, which are not part of the regular rations, he says they give satisfaction. Canned vegetables are especially satisfying to the troops.

MILITARY DRAGONERS FEAST.

The first annual meeting of the Military Order of the Dragon, followed by a banquet, came off Saturday night, July 1, at the Hotel Metropole, Manila. About seventy-five men were present, says the Manila "Times," including Major General Chaffee, General Sumner, Colonel Robe, Lieutenant Colonel Quinton, Lieutenant Colonel Humphrey, Commander Reynolds, U. S. N., and nearly all of the officers of the 14th and 9th Infantry and 6th Cavalry.

General Chaffee greeted the Dragons, and congratulated the gathering present. The Secretary, Captain Ramsey, read his report and some proposed amendments to the constitution of the Order. Captain Ramsey stated that it was proposed to amend the constitution so as to change the date of service with the expedition during which an officer must have been on duty in China with the Pekin relief expedition in order to be eligible for membership, from June 15 to October 31 to June 15 to December 31. This, he said, affected possibly four prospective members, and called attention to the fact that the fighting and expeditions of our Army had not really ended until that time. It was also suggested to change the wording of subsection A, Section II, of the constitution to read "commissioned officers" instead of "officers" as some discussion had arisen as to who was entitled to membership. Another amendment was suggested that no more civilians be admitted to the Order excepting those already members, and also that the initiation fee be raised from \$10 to \$20 gold for all who came in after Jan. 1, this year. This last amendment was intended to cover those who came in late and had not shared in the expense of organization.

It was also proposed that though foreign officers were honorary and not active members, honorary secretaries be appointed in every country represented by troops in China, who should look after the membership of the Order in their respective countries. Several names of distinguished officers were mentioned who would be willing to serve as such. It was stated that all expenses in correspondence, printing, etc., were to be sustained by the Order. These proposed amendments were to be sent to every active member, who should vote by mail on their adoption. The banquet then proceeded.

The menu was exquisitely prepared and served. After coffee had been brought, Captain Lindsey, 15th Cav., the toastmaster of the occasion, rose and called for responses, interspersing his introductory remarks with witty sayings. General Chaffee gave a review of the troops in China. He placed the troops of his own country first for physical excellence, and the Russians next, then the Germans, Austrians, British, French, etc. He said that the German discipline was splendid. Per-

haps we would regard it as severe, but the Germans took it differently. Their smartness and parade discipline he felt sure were responsible for their excellent conduct on the battlefield, for the Germans were taught to be proud of being soldiers, and the strong esprit de corps had its effect in battle when every man felt that he was responsible for the honor of his regiment. He spoke of the quiet activity of the Japanese, their unostentatious, courteous, endurance and honor; the courteous, cavalier French officers, mentioning the Zouaves and Chasseurs d'Afrique; the sturdy Russians, who never forgot they were the Czar's servants, and the obedient manner in which the men took the harsh discipline; the cheery Italians, and the sturdy Dutch sergeant and four men who represented Holland's Army.

The General briefly discussed the qualities of the foreign generals and said that General Gaselee was a quiet gentleman and an officer he had been glad to meet. He also mentioned General Fukushima as a soldier of exceptional qualities and said that all might be assured that they would hear of him again.

General Sumner spoke of the Second Brigade (cavalry). He referred to the difficulty he had in trying to make the American soldier understand that he was observed by eight nations and must act up to it. The American soldier wanted to look like a rough-rider. He had found the men would button their blouses and square up when they saw their commander coming, and unbutton again when he was out of sight. It seemed there was something in the uniform itself. There ought to be something distinctive in the uniform of each regiment, and he cited a Vermont regiment in the Civil War who wore a sprig of green in their hats. This indicated to all what regiment they belonged to and inspired the men to acts of credit for the honor of their command.

This brought General Chaffee again to his feet, who said he had omitted something he wished to say that General Sumner had reminded him of. It was the matter of dress. He enjoined those officers present to give great care to their uniforms and set a standard for the men. He said that the British officers were practically the same uniform as the men, and yet you could always tell a British officer a mile away. It was because of the precision and neatness of his uniform and the care of details. The winding of a puttie and the cut of a suit made the difference. Every officer should have a good tailor and wear his uniform as though he were proud of it.

Lieut. Col. Quinton of the 14th Infantry responded for that regiment. He referred to the trials of the campaign and the fortitude of the men, and went into some amusing reminiscences of the occupation of Pekin and the circumstances under which many had met before.

Commander Reynolds responded for the Navy and said that the Navy was always ready because its drill and parade ground was its battlefield. Captain Ramsey spoke of the foreign social relations in China and made a clever speech full of humor. He reminded the company that this was the anniversary of the battle of Tien-Tsin and spoke of those gallant soldiers who were gone—Colonel Liscum, Captain Reilly and Captain Austin Davis of the Marines. Colonel Biddle was to have responded for the Marines but those present were disappointed by his absence.

Before the close of the banquet Captain Ramsey put a motion, which was seconded by Colonel Quinton, that the insignia of the Order be forwarded to the next of kin to the deceased officers, Colonel Liscum, Captain Reilly, Captain Paddock and Captain Austin Davis, which was passed by a unanimous vote. During the evening the design for the insignia was passed around for inspection.

MANILA VIEW OF THE 14TH INFANTRY.

On the departure of the 14th Infantry for the States, the Manila "Times" gave a lengthy review of its work in the Orient, according to which on May 28, 1898, the headquarters and band and Cos. A, C, D, E and F left San Francisco for the Philippines. The detachment stopped at Honolulu and participated in the capture of the Island of Guam, June 20. Arriving at Manila, they took station at Cavite arsenal on July 1. On Aug. 3 they left Cavite and proceeded to Camp Dewey. Two days later they occupied the trenches and received their first baptism of fire in the Archipelago. The same day they worked their way to the Cuartel de Malate, where they performed outpost duty from August 13, 1898, to February 4, 1899. On the morning of February 5 they had a lively engagement with the Filipinos near Fort Malate.

The regiment, which had been joined by Cos. G, I, K, L and M, in August, remained in the trenches at Pasay from February 5 to April 8, 1899. When General Lawton formed the Laguna de Bay expedition, the 14th went along. This hike lasted from April 8 to 17.

The regiment again entered the trenches, this time at Pasay, from April 18 to June 9, 1899. Leaving the trenches the 14th participated in the advances on Las Pinas and Paranaque, June 10-11, and engaged the enemy at Zapote River, June 13. The rest of the regiment, Cos. B and H, arrived from Alaska July 26, while the regiment was participating in General Schwan's advance on San Francisco de Malabon, which took place from July 9 to October 2. The 14th did provost duty throughout the Province of Cavite to December 23, 1899, from which date the regiment guarded the highways and byways of Manila until it departed for China on July 16, 1900.

Besides the foregoing engagements there were many participated in by separate battalions. The 1st Battalion, consisting of Cos. F, D, I and O, commanded by Lieutenants Miles, Nuttman, Field and Kemper respectively, landed south of Santa Cruz on April 9, 1899, where it met the enemy in force. They charged the breastworks under cover of a fierce artillery fire. The insurgents were driven from their works with great slaughter. The battalion suffered only one wounded. The battalion subsequently captured Santa Cruz without much opposition. This was followed by the capture of Lambaung. About fifty armed insurgents attempted to hold the town but soon retreated. There were many skirmishes along the Pasig River in which two officers and nine men were wounded and six men killed.

The second battalion, consisting of Cos. G, L and K, and officered by 2d Lieut. F. M. Savage, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Patrick Mallay, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Donald McNulta and L. Gilbreth, 14th Inf., captured the town of Pagsanjan with slight opposition, and also operated along the Pasig. The casualties of the short campaign

amounted to one killed and three wounded. The heroism displayed on this hike occasioned many compliments. Lieutenant Savage was mentioned for conspicuous bravery in leading his company across the bridge at Santa Cruz under a destructive insurgent cross-fire. Lieut. W. C. Geiger, deceased, was very favorably mentioned, being the first to cross the zone of insurgent fire. The second battalion under Capt. Frank Taylor, took part in the action at Guadalupe Ridge, June 10, 1899, and Zapote River, June 13, 1899.

The third battalion, comprising Cos. A, Lieutenant Savage, commanding, and M, Lieutenant Field, commanding, entered Las Pinas on June 11 without opposition. As the battalion moved along towards Bacoor, it was subjected to a heavy fire, but it kept on, delivering a heavy volley fire which was kept up until the Filipinos were completely demoralized, taking to their heels when the Third was within one hundred yards of the trenches along the bank of a branch of the Zapote River.

Company A, under Lieutenant Seay, acted alone June 13, 1899. About noon the battalion deployed, facing south, 1,300 yards from the Zapote River bridge, which afterwards became the battalion's objective. The heat was intense, three of the men being prostrated. The enemy was keeping up a desultory fire which was annoying. Filipino sharpshooters were stationed in trees about 900 yards to the front. However, Lieutenant Seay's men surged ahead in spite of all obstacles. Firing at this time became very hot. In a short time the battalion was reunited and supported Kenley's battery. The campaign was terminated soon after the victory at Zapote. During the Philippine campaign the 14th suffered a heavy percentage of men killed, wounded and died from disease. Up to the time the regiment left for China, three officers were killed or died of wounds and 77 men were killed or died of disease and 70 were wounded.

The regiment's record in China is too well known to need rehearsing here. Its conduct at Piet-Sang, Yang-Tsun and Pekin added fresh glory to its history. Its scaling of the walls of Pekin, under a withering fire, was one of the most conspicuous acts of bravery in that memorable campaign.

The Manila "Times" said: "The regiment will be missed in Manila, where it has gained a host of friends. Here it has rendered another service. It gave the city the able head of its Sanitary Department, Captain Martin, who has left a monument in the new Luneta, the improved roads, remodeled parks, sewerage, sanitary service, and who has launched a new and model fire department. Captain Taylor, another 14th man, has administered the responsible office of the Bureau of Military Information, whose work is never known to the public, but upon which rests such great results. Provost Marshal General Davis will also lose an aide in Lieutenant Burnside, but the 14th leaves Lieutenant Wagner on his staff in exchange. Captain Miles, who is a transport quartermaster, will also probably remain, and other gallant men have received promotion and transfer to other regiments. Colonel Quinton, however, could not rest until he had exchanged back to his regiment from the 28th U. S. Inf. In fact it might be said he went through fire and water to get there."

COL. GREENLEAF ON VENEREAL MENACE.

So important do we consider the remarks of Colonel Greenleaf in his annual report as chief surgeon, Division of the Philippines, on the subject of venereal diseases, to which we referred at length in our issue of Aug. 17, that we print in full what he has to say on this subject, which he very properly points out is of the greatest moment. The Chief Surgeon's words, which apply only to troops in the Philippines, are as follows:

"The steady increase in venereal diseases among our troops, from 8.97 per cent. in September, 1900, to 20.42 per cent. of total sickness in April, furnishes ground for greatest apprehension, and is an item not exceeded in importance by any other one affecting the health and efficiency of the army in the Philippines. Lest our forces become seriously crippled and an irreparable injury be done the people of these islands by those whose object is to help and elevate them, the subject must be looked at squarely in the face and dealt with as any other contagious disease.

"Wrecked health, mental and physical decay, a host of local disabilities, which may affect almost any part of the body, and the transmission of the disease to those yet unborn, sapping directly and indirectly the vigor of the race; why all this should generally be avoided as a topic unfit for public discussion, and only be indirectly alluded to, is one of the mysteries that no one can explain. Our English-speaking race, usually so direct, frank and practical, have on this point carried commendable modesty and a pardonable aversion to discuss unpleasant subjects in public to such an extreme that we are credited by other nations with being insincere and hypocritical.

"We spend thousands to prevent the spread of small-pox and yellow fever; we would take any necessary precautions, no matter how stringent, to prevent the spread of bubonic plague or leprosy in our midst, and yet we let this evil increase and gain new victims because public opinion forbids us to openly recognize that a certain class in the community gains its livelihood by a profession older than the days of Abraham, and to take steps to regulate this calling, as we should immediately do any other noxious trade or business hurtful to the public health.

"These diseases are nearly always curable when taken in the earlier stages. The soldier generally is cured permanently, but not always before the poison has been passed on to fresh victims. The native woman outside the city is, as a rule, free from disease, but it is she, without opportunity, knowledge or means sufficient to obtain treatment, who will, when infected, be at once the greatest sufferer and the greatest menace to the public health.

"Venereal disease is spreading from Manila as a focus outward into the provinces, and, in time, a large number of native women will be affected, and with less prospect of cure than their sisters in Manila. A segregation of this class of women in Manila to a certain part of the town, a supervision of their health, and a duly recorded treatment of the diseased should be systematically carried out. The Manila Board of Health is taking vigorous action as regards the public women of the city.

"Orders directing bodily inspections at regular intervals of all enlisted men have been issued, with the intention of detecting diseased soldiers and treating them at a special hospital. Los Banos, on Laguna de Bay, with hot water closely resembling the Hot Springs of Arkansas, has been selected as a suitable place for the treatment of venereal diseases. The details of the plan are now being rapidly worked out."

HARD WORK OF ENGINEERS.

The departure of A Company of the Engineers, under Capt. James B. Cavanaugh, for the States inspired the Manila "Times" of July 17 to give an appreciative review of the Engineers' work in the islands. This company, A, preceded its associate companies to the Philippines nearly a year, and anchored in Manila Bay on July 31, 1898, and landed in Manila with General Merritt's troops on the surrender of August 13. February 5, 1899, the lines of the company, 120 strong, advanced to Santa Ana, thence to Pateros, Feb. 15, Malabon, March 25, Malolos, April 13, and Calumpit, April 23. Lieutenant Hahn was in immediate command of the company at Santa Ana and Captain Shunk and Lieutenant Wooten at the subsequent places. The Engineers then enjoyed a rest from the fatigues of hiking until May 18, when Lieutenant Wooten made a reconnaissance to San Fernando, thence to Calulut on Aug. 9 and to Porac on Sept. 28. Captain Sibert and Lieutenant Stickle advanced the gallant road and bridge builders to Novaleta Oct. 8, and to Santa Cruz and San Francisco de Malabon on Oct. 10. Private Van Ness being seriously wounded at Santa Cruz. Lieutenant Wooten again assumed command and a company pushed on to Angeles, arriving Oct. 16, thence to Magalang Nov. 5, Bataan Nov. 11 and Tarlac Nov. 13. This closed the campaigning for the year, but during all this time the little command was subject to the constant fire of the enemy, and the fatigues and dangers, incident to clearing the way for the advance of American arms. There were roads and trails to locate through impenetrable jungles and rivers to pontoon.

From Feb. 5, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1900, the Engineers were in the respective expeditions commanded by Generals King, Smith and MacArthur, and in all official reports their work and achievements were highly commended.

On Jan. 6, 1900, Captain Siebert and Lieutenant Wooten again pushed a detachment of the battalion of Engineers to Binan, thence to San Pablo Jan. 21, and Majayjay Jan. 23. These movements were made in conjunction with General Schwan's expedition, and the detachment of Engineers were under his superior command. In a letter to Captain Siebert on the work of the detachment of Engineers under his command, General Schwan said:

"The country was unknown, the maps unreliable, and the population mostly hostile, thus precluding the formation of scout and spy service. Nevertheless, the work assigned to the brigade was practically accomplished within three weeks. In the accomplishment of this work the Engineer Detachment is entitled to special mention and recognition; due to its untiring efforts the marches of the brigade were never delayed long enough to interfere with any plan or combination of the brigade commanders. From the narrow trail of Guadalupe Ridge and the bridgeless streams between Muntinlupa and Binang, to the precipitous gorge on the road to Silang this indefatigable party kept open the roads and enabled the passage of the command and its trains. From Silang to Batangas, and thence across the island, by Rosario and San Pablo, the same untiring energy was shown and similar excellent and valuable work done."

When it is borne in mind that the marches were long, the heat intense and that these men marched equipped as other soldiers, some estimate of their labors and fatigues may be had. Lieutenant Wooten led a detachment to Majayjay on Jan. 23, and thence to Santa Cruz Feb. 1. Lieutenant Alstaetter commanded a detachment at San Isidro Aug. 1, where he was fired upon by the enemy and Private Long was wounded and Privates H. F. Crenshaw and H. J. Walsh were captured, while Private Rae was killed by insurgents at Batac on Dec. 30.

James Reardon, a gentleman whose strongest drink is Tansan, is its "Top" or First Sergeant, and was when it landed in Manila almost three years ago. Other sergeants are as follows: Thomas Kennedy, William McNally, Sylvester Malone, Arthur Davagnon, Edward R. Newton, Marien H. De Graff, George Reynolds, William E. Abbott and John Norton.

Company A built the Dagupan Railroad from Malolos to Manila; built the bridge 285 feet in length, that spans the Dagupan River; the road bridge at Mangaldan 640 feet in length, the one at Binalonan, and many others of lesser importance. While constructing the railroad from Malolos to Dagupan, the builders were frequently harassed and fired upon by the enemy, but they fought their way inch by inch until all "washouts" were filled, rails replaced and the great work accomplished.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

General Wade sent the following report, dated July 15 to Headquarters, Division of the Philippines: "An expedition consisting of forty men, under Lieutenant Fassett, 21st Inf., left Batangas at 2 a. m. yesterday for Isla Verde and returned at 2 p. m. to-day. Did not find hostile party on Isla Verde as expected, being about 12 hours late, but followed them to Calapan, Island of Mindoro, and attacked at an early hour this morning. Killed 12 insurgents, brought in eight prisoners and rescued two white soldiers named Krider, Co. H, 38th Inf., U. S. V., who was captured last September near San Juan de Boc Boc, and John Blake, Co. B, 28th Inf., captured at Taal, September 4, 1900. Four other prisoners held by the insurgents are believed by these two men to have died, as they have not seen them for some time. Six rifles, three thousand rounds of ammunition and one box of papers captured. No American casualties."

The following report was received from Major Waller of the Marine Corps, commanding the Subig District, at Division Headquarters, Manila, on July 20: Joaquin, with seven men, five rifles and one hundred rounds of ammunition was captured by Captain Bearss, Lieutenant Wise and detachment of my men from Subig at Maguinayas.

A serious accident occurred on July 4 at Cottobato, during the firing of the national salute at noon. No artillery being stationed at that post, the captain of the Moro guard was instructed to fire the salute and procured an old Spanish muzzle-loading gun for the purpose. Eight shots had been fired without any mishap, when, at the ninth discharge, the gun was knocked off its mounting and a spark set fire to and exploded a can of powder, carelessly left standing close by. Twenty-eight persons, including Moros, Filipinos and Chinos, who were standing close to the gun to watch the proceedings, were burned more or less seriously. They were

at once taken to the U. S. Hospital. One boy died, and three or four of the patients were not expected to live.

Manila newspapers of July 18 reported that General Malvar, one of the last rebel leaders of prominence in the field, was negotiating through ex-General (now Civil Governor) Trias to surrender his command.

Malvar's surrender would have been accomplished some time ago, when Trias had it once before in hand, but owing to the desire of Col. Baldwin, who accompanied Trias, the place of the contemplated surrender was changed from Lipa to Silang, Malvar, however, not being a party to the transfer of location. The colonel would not, in respect to military etiquette, go to Lipa, which was outside of his territory. In retaliation for this supposed breach of faith on the part of Trias, Malvar sent out an order commanding the arrest of Trias as a traitor. Since then further negotiations were carried on. With the surrender of Malvar, only General Lachan would be left out, and already peace overtures have been made by him. With the surrender of these two leaders, the days of the insurrection will be over.

Lieut. Col. William Quinton, of the 14th Infantry, has brought suit against a Manila firm, claiming damages for injuries received during a voyage on one of the company's steamers. The accident which has led up to the suit occurred June 18, when the colonel and some friends left Daet on board a steamer. During the voyage the colonel fell down an open hatchway, which had no railing or guard, or protection of any kind, and was very seriously injured. He suffered a broken rib, besides some dangerous burns where his body came in contact with the galley stove, upon which he fell. So serious was the colonel's condition that it necessitated three weeks' treatment in hospital, besides entailing considerable pain and discomfort.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Press despatches from Manila tell how Lieut. O. P. M. Hazard, of the 3d Cav., commanding a troop of Macabebe Scouts in Mindoro Island, captured the American deserter Howard, who, as a leader of the Filipinos, had been annoying the Americans for many months. Ferguson, one of Lieutenant Hazard's civilian scouts, disguised as an insurgent, with eight Macabebes, penetrated into the camp of Colonel Atienza, commanding 240 riflemen and 200 bolomen, at night, located Howard, bound and gagged him, and led him away without disturbing the camp.

Captain Hale, with a detachment of 200 men from the 20th Inf., on Aug. 27 engaged the insurgents under Generals Malvar and Gonzales at Mount Maquiling, five miles from Tanauan, Batangas Province, Luzon, killing many and driving the rest toward Calamba. Two Americans were wounded. The pursuit is being continued. The 1st Cav. and 21st Inf. have also been active in Batangas.

Operations on the Island of Samar have been suspended on account of the wet weather. The rebel General Lucban has been quiet so long that it is thought he has been wounded.

Emissaries from the insurgent commander Deloso in Mindanao are negotiating with the former insurgent General Capristano, who is now the Fiscal of Cayan, and it is expected that the last of the rebel leaders on that island will soon surrender.

"General" Aguino has been convicted of murdering American soldiers and has been sentenced, so press despatches say. These "generals" of the newspaper despatches are truly wonderful fellows. Unheard of during the entire rebellion, some obscure rebel on surrendering is invested at once with the highest rank and comes sizzling over the cable wires as a full fledged general. Aguino is said to have had command of some insurgents in Pampanga Province, long in charge of Gen. Fred Grant. The particular act credited to him is this: On Jan. 5, 1900, a body of American troops surprised an insurgent camp in the Arayat stronghold. Aguino was in command of the insurgents and with him were five American prisoners who had been captured from the 9th and the 12 Inf. As he could not make his escape with them he gave orders to have them shot. They were hastily lined up on the hillside and some nine insurgents fired a volley at them at close range, and then dashed off into the woods to overtake their fleeing companions. The insurgents had barely disappeared when the Americans charged in. Three of the prisoners, Privates Alonzo Brown, Charles C. Cook and Joseph C. Cook, all of the 9th Inf., were badly wounded. Brown died almost instantly, Charles Cook survived him only a few hours, and Joseph Cook lingered for six days. The other two prisoners were Regimental Com. Sergt. Christian Pederson and Cook Edward E. Norval, of the 12th Inf. Either through poor marksmanship or because of the sudden flight of the executioners, they escaped injury.

When Aguino came in a few months ago he was tried by a military commission convened at Manila, of which Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant was president and Capt. Samson L. Faison, 13th Inf., was judge advocate. The charges were murder and assault with intent to murder. Aguino pleaded not guilty, but the court found him guilty and sentenced him to life imprisonment.

General Belarmino, who surrendered on July 4 at Legaspi to Colonel Wint, 6th Cav., brought in five staff officers, twenty-seven company officers, 211 men, sixteen presidents, tax collectors, etc. They turned in 280 rifles, one revolver and 3,000 rounds of ammunition. His surrender was brought about by the hard work of the 2d Inf. and the 6th Cav. The Infantry chased him over the mountains and just when Belarmino believed he had a new lease of life he ran right into the 6th Cav., who were aching to get a smash at him. Belarmino sent his adjutant ahead to notify the commanding officer of the Cavalry column that he was not looking for further trouble, but was coming in with his force to surrender. He was told he would have to do it promptly, as the 6th Cav. had no time for any formalities and he would either have to turn in his arms and men at once or fight. This Belarmino did without further inducement.

The Philippine Commission visited Laoag, Ilocos Province, North Luzon, on Aug. 20 and appointed an American as governor despite the protests of the natives, who clamored for a native Governor. The military authorities took strong ground for an American and their advice was followed.

We are informed that a first class military tailor can make an excellent living at Fort Canby, Wash. Having just returned from the Philippines most of the men want tailor-made clothing. The best of references will be required.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. P. J. A. Cleary, whose death at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 16, was noticed in the Army and Navy Journal of July 27, leaves a son, Dr. A. B. D. Cleary, and five daughters, Mrs. Bullard, the wife of Major R. L. Bullard, Subsistence Department, late colonel 39th Inf.; Mrs. W. J. Creburn; Mrs. T. R. Waggoner; Mrs. Mary Louise Littleton, widow of John J. Littleton, of Tennessee; and Miss M. M. Brabson, a daughter of her first husband, Colonel Brabson, a distinguished citizen of Tennessee.

Dr. Alfred Sandford Dana, the son of Gen. N. J. T. Dana, and also brother of Mrs. John C. Tidball, was instantly killed at the railway crossing near his home at Bronxville, N. Y., on the 22d of August. He was an important physician of Westchester Co., N. Y., and often called beyond to serious consultations. A poor man himself, with a very large practice, he gave freely out of his overpressed time and strength, his service and kind care to many of the poor from whom he asked no remuneration, nor did his left hand know what his right hand was doing. The elder Army friends of General and Mrs. Dana will remember handsome "Ally Dana" and feel with their friends of this day grief and sympathy for them at such a sacrifice. At the moment of his violent death Dr. Dana was returning from a patient to his home. He had arrived by train from White Plains, was met by his coachman and carriage, and entering, took the reins himself, but waited the passing of a train which concealed from him still another one swiftly oncoming. This was not many feet away as he entered its tracks. Horse, vehicle, all were thrown many feet and destroyed. Dr. Dana was instantly killed. He leaves a widow, a young son and little daughter, Alfred Langton Dana and Winifred Lanier Dana.

Medical Director Thomas J. Turner, U. S. Navy, retired, whose death at Mackinac Island, Michigan, August 20, 1901, we noted last week, had been in failing health for the past year and went to Northern Michigan in hopes that the change of climate would improve his physical condition. Since his retirement in 1891 when age he has resided in Coldwater, Michigan, and since 1896 has served his adopted city ably and intelligently as its Health Officer. He was buried from his beautiful home in Coldwater, Friday, August 23. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Mrs. Emily Chapman Gordon McLean, wife of Comdr. Thos. C. McLean, U. S. N., died last week in Baltimore at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Alexander B. Gordon, 1313 Park avenue. Commander McLean has been on duty in the Philippines until the departure of the Castine for the United States. He is coming home on that vessel and was heard from at last accounts at Port Said, but cannot arrive for three or four weeks to come. Mrs. McLean was the daughter of a well-known lawyer of the Monumental City, Mr. Alexander H. Gordon, who died in 1861. She was born July 24, 1853, during the residence of her family in Mount Vernon Place.

Gen. Fabius J. Mead, a veteran of the Civil War and a friend of Grant, Logan and McClellan, died Aug. 27 in Chicago after a long illness. Death was caused by consumption. He was one of President Grant's commissioners on the condition of affairs on the Mexican border.

That in the midst of life we are in death is rather pointedly illustrated by the death this week at Fort Wadsworth of Post Quartermaster Sergt. Fred W. Clayton, who had gained some newspaper notoriety of late by advertising for a wife, he being a widower with young children in need of a mother's care. He was a soldier of sixteen years service with an excellent record, and served in the Philippines as captain of the 84th Inf., U. S. V., with great credit. He was one of the best types of the non-commissioned officer.

The funeral services and interment in connection with the death of the Empress Frederick took place on Aug. 11 and 13 respectively. The Empress was Colonel-in-Chief of the 18th Infantry, which was represented in the military display, together with the famous Bockenhimer Hussars.

Gen. R. E. L. Paget, cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and defender of Mobile Bay, died at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 11, aged 94. He was one of the most conspicuous of the surviving Southern Brigadiers.

The funeral of the late Comdr. Charles O. Allibone, U. S. N., took place Aug. 9, from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Bacon, No. 1452 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The interment was at Woodlands Cemetery, West Philadelphia.

Gen. Levi A. Dodd, a Union veteran of the civil war, died Tuesday night at his home in Baltimore. He was 68 years old. His death was due to a general breaking down brought on by the heat. As a member of the staff of General Hartranft he had charge of the prisoners charged with conspiring the assassination of President Lincoln. After the execution four of the alleged conspirators he conducted Dr. Mudd, who had set John Wilkes Booth's broken leg, to the Dry Tortugas. After being mustered out in July, 1865, General Dodd engaged in business in Illinois. Later he moved to Chicago, and was a victim to the devastating fire in that city, and most of his property was swept away. Since 1881 he lived in Baltimore. General Dodd was a member of the Loyal Legion and of Custer Post, G. A. R. He was also a Mason and a trustee of the Twelfth Presbyterian Church.

In the death of Henry Mackeen at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 12, an interesting character, who had been connected with Jefferson Barracks for eighteen years, was removed. Since 1883 he had been employed in a clerkship in the recruiting depot at the post. At the funeral the pall-bearers included Post Quartermaster Sergt. Henry Donaldson, Signal Sergt. Andrew Holland, Comv. Sergt. Edward Rose, Squadron Sergt. Major Lewis Main, 1st Sergt. George L. King, Troop E, 11th Cav., and Sergt. W. R. Morgan, of the general recruiting station. Mackeen entered Army service at Fort Meade, S. D., enlisting in the 7th Cavalry. When he received his discharge, five years later, he went to Omaha as a clerk in the adjutant general's office. In 1883 he was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, and since that time held a position as clerk continuously.

Mr. H. Charles Ballard, who died at Worcester, Mass., Aug. 9, was the inventor of the Ballard rifle used by so many of our troops in the field during the Civil War. He was 79 years old.

A cable despatch from General Humphrey, chief quartermaster at Manila, announces the future sailing of transports for the United States as follows: The Kilpatrick, Sept. 16; the Buford, for New York, Sept. 6; the Thomas, Sept. 1; the Grant, on Aug. 25. The Sumner is required for interisland work in the Philippines.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. Philip Mowry, 4th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Myer, Va.

Major Chas. H. Watts, 5th U. S. Cav., on leave, is visiting at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Capt. G. L. Anderson, Art. Corps, of Fort Banks, Mass., visited in Philadelphia this week.

Lieut. F. H. Gallup, Art. Corps, lately at Fort Howard, Md., has joined the 3d Battery at Havana, Cuba.

Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, Art. Corps, on sick leave, is spending the summer at Center Moriches, Long Island, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Washburn announce the engagement of their niece, Frances Bruce, to Lieut. Jos. I. McMullen, U. S. A.

Lieut. W. H. Peck, Art. Corps, after a tour of detached service at Fort Dade, Fla., has rejoined at Key West Barracks.

Asst. Surg. E. H. Hartwell, U. S. A., a recent arrival at Fort Columbus, is spending a short leave at Hotel Sagamore, Lake George, N. Y.

The religious services conducted in the Post chapel at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., by Chaplain Rice on Friday nights keep growing in popularity.

Rear Admiral Sampson, U. S. N., according to a despatch from Burke Haven, N. H., on Aug. 28, is there, quite ill, although he is gaining strength.

Col. S. M. Whitely, 10th U. S. Cav., is soon to leave Santiago de Cuba for the United States to spend three months on leave and take a much needed vacation.

Major Thos. R. Adams, Art. Corps, has been the recipient of many congratulations on his detail as Inspector General, and hopes are expressed that it will not remove him from Governors Island.

Lieutenant General Miles's recent visit to West Point has, says the New York "Press," enabled the cadets to observe a man who has become a great military personage without ever being hazed.

Col. J. R. McGinniss, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., lately visiting in Berlin, Germany, en route from Manila, arrived in New York Aug. 25 on the French steamer Aquitaine. He has gone on to Washington.

Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., president of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., gave a lawn party Aug. 29 which was a very sociable occasion, many of Newport's leading society people being present.

Joseph H. Lewis, a veteran of the Black Hawk War (member of Abraham Lincoln's company), of the Mexican War and of the Civil War, celebrated his 92d birthday Aug. 24 at the State Soldiers' Home, Topeka, Kansas.

Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 7th U. S. Inf., just returned from service in Alaska and under orders for the Philippines, is on short leave, visiting his mother, Mrs. Craigie, wife of Col. David J. Craigie, 8th U. S. Inf., at "The Covington," West Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. Wilbur Willing, Artillery Corps, stationed at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, has gone to New York City to be examined for a commission in the Engineer Corps. Lieutenant Willing is a graduate of the Military Academy of the Class of 1901.

Mrs. J. S. Loud, wife of Major Jno. S. Loud, U. S. A., will remain at Atlantic City until Sept. 1, when she will go to West Point and Warwick, N. Y., to visit friends. Miss Loud, who is at North Hatley, Canada, will visit West Point the latter part of September.

Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, U. S. N., known to his messmates and favorites in the service as "Plug" Moore, has been detached from command of the U. S. steam collier Brutus when that vessel shall be put out of commission and will proceed to his home and await orders. Commander Moore is the son of the late Consul Moore at Callao, Peru.

First Lieut. James A. Moss, U. S. A., whose marriage recently in Denver to Miss Kate Christian Kellogg, daughter of Brigadier General Kellogg, U. S. A., was announced in the Journal, is not related to Capt. James A. Moss, U. S. A., who was appointed to the Military Academy from Louisiana, and is now serving with the 24th Infantry in the Philippines.

As showing the various readings possible in a cypher cablegram may be cited the recent error in the information cabled by Admiral Remy from Manila to the effect that Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers, U. S. N., had been detached from the Cavite station and ordered to command of the "Brooklyn," but it developed later in the day that the vessel intended was the Monterey. It is fair to remark, however, that the errors of transmission are few and usually unimportant.

Major O. L. Hein, U. S. A., has rented a pleasant house in Washington, to be occupied by Mrs. Hein and their family during his approaching tour of duty with his regiment in the Philippines. Their residence is No. 2233 Q street, N. W., and is readily accessible from the capital traction cars on P street. Major Hein has recently submitted to a minor operation for removal of a small tumor in the muscles of the back near the spinal column and on the "belt line" of the waist. He will sail for Manila Oct. 1 from San Francisco.

The record of the court-martial which tried 1st Lieut. James F. Howell, 12th Field Battery, on a charge of drunkenness on duty in violation of the 38th Article of War, has been received by the War Department and now awaits the action of the President, as recently stated in the Journal. Lieutenant Howell pleaded not guilty to the charge and to the two specifications of the charge, but was found guilty of both. It will be remembered that his alleged breach of discipline occurred while he was in command of his battery at Camp Stotsenberg, P. I. He was found guilty by the court, and recommended for dismissal.

The Japanese Daily "Advertiser," of Yokohama, Japan, is quoted as saying: "Among the passengers who arrived on the Nippon Maru, Aug. 3, were P. Bradley Strong, son of the late William L. Strong, Mayor of New York City, and Lady Francis Hope, better known as May Yohe. They are en route to Nagasaki as Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Mr. Strong, when seen by a representative of the 'Advertiser,' said yesterday: 'All this nonsense which has appeared about us in the San Francisco and New York papers is absolutely false. I do not conceal my identity and freely admit that Lady Hope is traveling with me. I intend to make her my wife. She is at present trying to obtain a divorce from her husband, Lord Francis Hope. I expect to remain in Japan indefinitely, and after I go as far as Nagasaki I shall return to Yokohama and take up my residence on the bluff.'"

Major and Mrs. Clifford Walton are amongst recent arrivals at Carlsbad from Bayreuth.

Capt. H. C. Schumm, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., Aug. 25, from a trip to Concord, N. H.

Capt. David Price, Art. Corps, left Sullivan's Island, S. C., Aug. 27, on a short visit to Fort Caswell, N. C.

Second Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, Jr., recently appointed in the Artillery Corps, is now stationed at Fort Adams, R. I.

Major John McClellan, Art. Corps, lately at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., is now in active command of Fort Greble, R. I.

The engagement is announced of Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro, U. S. N., to Miss Mary Evert Goodwin of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Lieut. Garrison Ball, Art. Corps, recently visiting in New York and at Governors Island, has joined at Fort Caswell, N. C., for duty.

Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, 19th U. S. Inf., lately visiting in Baltimore, left there recently for San Francisco, en route to Manila.

Col. F. L. Guenther, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 31, from a pleasant visit of about two weeks to friends in New York City.

Sergt. Major James F. Tompkins, 11th U. S. Cav., lately at Fort Monroe, being examined for promotion to 2d lieutenant has rejoined at Fort Myer, Va.

Sergt. Major Edward Wharton, who has just passed examination at Fort Monroe, Va., for promotion to 2d lieutenant, has rejoined at Fort Wadsworth.

Lieut. R. S. Granger, Art. Corps, a recent arrival at Fort Greble, R. I., has taken over all the staff duties at the post and finds himself a very busy officer.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Munro announce the marriage of their daughter, Sara, to Lieut. Manus MacCloskey, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at Pittsburg, Pa.

Capt. La Roy S. Upton, 15th U. S. Inf., on leave at 324 W. Gray street, Elmira, will, when his leave is up, join Co. H of his regiment at Madison Barracks to which he has recently been transferred.

Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., who has almost regained his customary vigor and health, arrived this week at his old home in Wrentham, Mass., where he will spend a portion of his vacation from Cuba.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., while in Buffalo this week on inspection duty took a look at the Pan-American Exposition, and was courteously received by the authorities and shown every attention.

Army officers lately registering in New York were Capt. J. McA. Palmer, Capt. W. P. Schofield, Capt. C. C. Jameson, Grand Hotel; Capt. E. W. Van Lucas, Manhattan; Major A. Reynolds, Hoffman House; Major S. E. Blunt, Imperial.

Joseph Matthews, who was quartermaster on the Newark, who recently married his sweetheart while in bed at the City Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J., from injuries received from diving from the board walk, died Aug. 24. Soon after the ceremony an operation was performed, fever set in which ended fatally.

Mr. William Glylich Howell, a son of Rear Admiral John A. Howell, U. S. N., was married last week in Wilmington, Del., to Miss Elizabeth Gleason Willard, daughter of Mrs. Charles Walden Willard, of Washington, D. C. The wedding was private, and only the immediate friends of the contracting parties were present.

Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis, U. S. N., has been detached from command of the U. S. S. Vixen and granted an extended sick leave under surgeon's certificate of disability, and his place has been filled by the detail of Lieut. Comdr. Carlos E. Calkins, U. S. N., as the commanding officer of that ship. Lieutenant Commander Calkins has been in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco until the present orders of detachment.

Capt. Lutz Wahl, 28th Infantry, U. S. A., has assumed command of the recruiting station at New Orleans, succeeding Capt. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf., who is ordered to Denver. Captain Wahl is well known in New Orleans, as he was stationed there at the Jackson Barracks for some time and was later military instructor at the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. Captain Wahl married a daughter of one of the first old French families of the State.

At last a shadow has come over the geniality of Captain of the Port Lucien Young, at Havana. The "Post" of that city recently said that the home of Captain and Mrs. Lucien Young had been the scene of mourning on account of the death of the favorite pet parrot, which entertained every one who had visited their pretty home. The parrot was a large and beautiful specimen and was one of the finest talkers to be found anywhere, which, considering its owner's felicity as a speaker, is not to be wondered at. Mrs. Young had a pretty coffin made for the bird, and he was buried with quite a retinue of mourners.

The Iloilo correspondent of the Manila "New American" recently said: "Capt. Theodore Sternberg, A. Q. M., has gone to Manila and will likely continue on to the United States. As paymaster of the department Major Sternberg knew and was known by more soldiers than any other officers in the department. Aside from the fact that he brought the money he had a warm place in the boys' hearts, and was regarded with the greatest respect and even affection. It is another instance of an officer who was one of the boys receiving more than the regulation respect due an officer. Few men have temperamental qualities and manner that can command respect and cheerful obedience with the familiarity that was his habit. The whole command to a man wishes Major Sternberg a safe voyage home, a pleasant reunion, a long life of continued usefulness and a green old age."

Lieut. Gen. N. A. Miles presided at the reunion in Buffalo, Aug. 27, of veterans of the Porto Rican campaign in 1898. The following officers were elected: National Commander—Major Gen. John R. Brooke; First National Vice Commander—Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy; Second National Vice Commander—Gen. Eugene Griffin; Third National Vice Commander—Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, United States Navy; Fourth National Vice Commander—Col. A. B. Colt; Corresponding Secretary to be named by General Brooke; Treasurer—Major W. H. Crump; Registrar—Major James Johnston; Chaplain—the Rev. J. C. Schindel; Members of Advisory Board—Gen. Peter C. Hains, United States Army; Col. D. J. Foster, of Illinois; Gen. Albert Salliday, of Wisconsin; Capt. C. M. Chester, United States Navy, and Col. George D. Donavin. General Brooke, Major Johnson and Richard Harding Davis were appointed a committee to suggest a suitable design for the badge of the society.

P. A. Engineer J. J. Bissett, U. S. N., is at South River, N. J.

Chaplain W. W. Brander, U. S. A., is on duty at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. H. B. Grant, Art. Corps, has left Woburn, Mass., for Fort Banks, Mass.

Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A., has returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., from Stamford, N. Y.

Capt. W. A. Shunk, 8th U. S. Cav., on an extended leave, is at the Hotel Iroquois, Atlantic City, N. J.

Lieut. Duncan Elliot, 8th Cav., left Governors Island this week to join his troop at Puerto Principe, Cuba.

Major W. H. Miller, U. S. A., from Boston, Mass., is now on duty at the Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill.

A son was born to Mrs. Henry R. Phelan, wife of Captain Phelan, assistant surgeon, on Aug. 10, at San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. F. R. Kenney, Art. Corps, is a recent arrival at Fort Terry, N. Y., for duty with the 100th Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. J. M. Forsyth, U. S. N., has arrived at his home in Philadelphia from San Francisco. He will be retired next month.

Mrs. Wait C. Johnson, wife of Lieutenant Johnson, of the 26th Inf., should be addressed at Manila, P. I., for the next few months.

Lieut. Ashton H. Potter, 12th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Potter, recently in San Francisco, are expected soon at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Capt. W. S. Alexander, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Hunt, Va., this week from a brief vacation spent at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

The friends of Lieut. R. K. Crank, who lost his sister in April, will regret to learn that his stepmother, Mrs. Clara Kyle Crank, is still ill.

Lieut. A. O. Seaman, Porto Rico Regiment, is at Greenville, Ill., on a months' leave upon expiration of which he will join his command at Cayce, P. R.

Capt. Henry L. Kinnison and Mrs. Kinnison are now comfortably located at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and have as their guests Lieut. G. W. Danforth, U. S. N., and Mrs. Danforth.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has gone to Newport for a short vacation, leaving Capt. W. S. Cowles in charge of the Bureau.

A contract for the erection of a machine shop and boiler house at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., has been awarded to R. A. Griefen, of Chicago, at his bid of \$97,880.

Capt. J. McA. Palmer, 15th U. S. Inf., after completing his official responsibilities at Fort Porter, N. Y., left there this week for West Point to enter upon duty at the United States Military Academy.

Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Little, U. S. N., with his family, spent three weeks at Lake Bomoseen, Vt., and intends stopping at Round Lake, N. Y., a week. After Sept. 1, his address will be Navy Yard, N. Y.

Capt. A. G. Hammond, 8th U. S. Cav., has donated to the New York City Zoological Park two Cuban crocodiles, about six feet long and very savage. When received they were placed in the same compartment, but fought so that they had to be separated.

The marriage of Miss Eudora Elizabeth Austin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wallace Austin, to Capt. William Schuyler Beekman, of the 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., took place on Aug. 28 at the residence of the bride's parents in West 124th street, New York City.

Surgeon John F. Urie, U. S. N., left his station at Boston, Mass., Aug. 27, for Buckfield, Me., on a professional visit of a fortnight's duration to Secretary of the Navy John D. Long. Surgeon Urie is a personal friend of the Secretary, and has treated him professionally for some years.

A notable social event at Southampton, Long Island, on Aug. 26, was the marriage of Miss Virginia Washington Swayne, daughter of Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A., of Manchester, Eng. The ceremony was performed in the church of All Angels at Shinnecock Hills and afterwards there was a reception at Ninque, the country home of the general. In the evening the married couple left for Colorado on their wedding tour.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Thomas F. Lyons, U. S. M. C., and Miss Florence Creagh Evans, daughter of the late Mr. Asher Benton Evans and Mrs. Evans, of Lockport, N. Y. Mr. Evans was one of the foremost mathematicians of his time and held a number of degrees from leading colleges of the East. The Evans' Memorial Library of Lockport was founded in his honor. Lieutenant Lyons is in charge of the marine recruiting rendezvous in Buffalo.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for week ending Aug. 28, 1901, were the following: Major C. L. Best, U. S. A., and Mrs. C. L. Best; Capt. A. C. Gillem, U. S. A.; Col. A. Piper, U. S. A.; Ensign D. W. Knox, U. S. N.; Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., U. S. N.; Capt. M. M. Patrick, U. S. A.; Capt. G. A. Courser, U. S. N.; Lieut. Edward Kimmel, U. S. A., and Mrs. Edward Kimmel, Major F. L. Dodds, U. S. Army, and F. L. Dodds, Jr.; Lieut. A. L. Norton, U. S. N., and Mrs. Norton and daughter; Paymaster H. R. Belknap, U. S. A.

Lieut. Denis Nolan, 13th U. S. Inf., who returned recently from Manila, was married in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 14 at the Colonial to Miss Julia Sharp, daughter of Major Alexander Sharp, ex-Paymaster of the United States Army. The bride is a niece of Mrs. U. S. Grant. Rev. Father Prendergast of St. Mary's Cathedral officiated at the ceremony, which took place at half past 8 o'clock. Near relatives and a few friends were present. Immediately after the wedding breakfast Lieutenant and Mrs. Nolan left for New York, where the former will soon take his position at West Point Military Academy as instructor of international law.

Capt. John Wholley 2d U. S. Infantry, formerly Colonel of the 1st Volunteer of Washington, was given a hearty reception on Aug. 17 at Seattle by former members of the gallant organization residing in Seattle and its immediate vicinity. A formal reception tendered the colonel at the Rainier-Grand hotel was made the occasion of an impromptu reunion of the ex-volunteers, and was followed by a banquet which seventy-five former members of the fighting First Washington enjoyed with Colonel Wholley and Governor Rogers as guests of honor. The affair was an unqualified success, socially, fraternally and gastronomically. Numerous toasts were drunk and speeches made. A pleasant feature of the evening was Governor Rogers's eloquent tribute to the citizen soldiers and the man whom he appointed to lead them against the enemies of their country.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Major John M. K. Davis, Inspector General, to be lieutenant colonel, Aug. 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.

Medical Department.
To be Surgeons with the rank of Major.
Capt. Eugene L. Swift, May 7, 1901, vice Wilcox, promoted.
Capt. Paul Shillock, June 7, 1901, vice Tesson, deceased.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be Second Lieutenants with rank from Feb. 2, 1901.
Frank E. Davis, at large, to the 8th Cav.
Francis A. Ruggles, at large, to the 4th Cav.

ARTILLERY ARM.

Lieut. Col. John L. Tierman to be colonel, Aug. 22, 1901, to fill an original vacancy.
Major George S. Grimes, to be lieutenant colonel, Aug. 22, 1901, vice Tierman, promoted.

To be Majors with rank from Aug. 22, 1901.
Capt. Medore Crawford, vice Grimes, promoted.
Capt. Garland N. Whistler, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Henry A. Reed, to fill original vacancy.
Capt. Albert S. Cummings, to fill original vacancy.

To be Captains from Aug. 22, 1901.
First Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, vice Crawford, promoted.

First Lieut. Mervyn C. Buckey, vice Whistler, promoted.

First Lieut. Frederick E. Johnston, vice Reed, promoted.

First Lieut. Earle D'A. Pearce, vice Cummings, promoted.

First Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin, to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler, to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. James F. Brady, to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. Hugh LaF. Applewhite, to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. Roderick L. Carmichael, to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. Harry G. Bishop, to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. Andrew Moses, to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. Thomas Q. Ashburn, to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. Willard D. Newill, to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. Harold E. Cloke, to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. Samuel C. Vestal, to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, to fill original vacancy.

First Lieut. Richard H. McMasters, to fill original vacancy.

To be First Lieutenants to rank from May 8, 1901.

Second Lieut. Gwynne R. Hancock, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Dan T. Moore, to fill original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Clarence B. Smith, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Russell F. McMillan, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Goodwin Ordway, to fill original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, to fill original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Geo. M. Brooke, to fill original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor, to fill original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Geo. Deiss, to fill original vacancy.

To rank from July 1, 1901.

Second Lieut. Alden Trotter, vice Kephart, promoted.

Second Lieut. Spencer M. Bowman, vice Burgess, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles R. Lawson, vice Shipton, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis Pope, vice Chamberlaine, promoted.

Second Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, vice Summerall, promoted.

Second Lieut. Stanley B. Hamilton, vice Cruikshank, promoted.

Second Lieut. William P. Stokey, vice Heiner, promoted.

Second Lieut. William I. Westervelt, vice McManus, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edwin G. Davis, vice Timberlake, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frederick L. Buck, vice Farr, promoted.

Second Lieut. Jay P. Hopkins, vice Pence, promoted.

Second Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, vice Williams, promoted.

Second Lieut. Upton Birnie, Jr., vice Aultman, promoted.

Second Lieut. Archibald H. Sunderland, vice Hamilton, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clarence Deems, Jr., vice Gilmore, promoted.

Second Lieut. Raymond H. Fenner, vice Gardner, promoted.

Second Lieut. Chas. L. J. Frohwitter, vice Smith, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward P. Nones, vice Knowlton, promoted.

Second Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, vice Arnold, promoted.

Second Lieutenants Clifford Carson, Harry E. Mitchell, Ernest E. Allen, Fred G. Doyle, Pressley K. Brice, George T. Perkins, John McManus, Augustine McIntyre, John B. Murphy, Frank B. Edwards, George R. Greene, Robert M. Elliott, Theodore H. Koch, Henry C. Merriam, to fill original vacancies.

To rank from July 5, 1901.

Second Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, vice Wheeler, promoted.

To rank from Aug. 1, 1901.

Second Lieut. Harry C. Williams, vice Fleming, promoted.

First Lieut. Harry E. Smith, to be captain from July 1, 1901, to fill original vacancy.

Captain Alexander B. Dyer, to be major, Aug. 23, 1901, vice Adams.

First Lieut. Philip R. Ward, to be captain, Aug. 23, 1901, vice Dyer, promoted.

To be First Lieutenant with rank from Aug. 1, 1901.

Solomon Avery, Jr., of New York, late First Lieutenant, 26th Vols.

To be Second Lieutenants with rank from July 16, 1901.

Clarence Corrigan, John B. McClure, Howard L. Martin, Edmund T. Weisel, at large.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

Second Lieut. Charles B. Kerney, P. R. Prov. Regt., to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1901, vice Steager, resigned to accept appointment in U. S. Army.

Second Lieut. Paul Muttko, P. R. Prov. Regt., to be First Lieutenant Aug. 17, 1901, vice Martin, discharged on account of appointment as Second Lieutenant U. S. Army.

Second Lieut. Terence Hamill, P. R. Prov. Regt., to be First Lieutenant Aug. 17, 1901, vice Swift, discharged on account of appointment as Second Lieutenant U. S. Army.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be Second Lieutenant with rank from Feb. 2, 1900.

Smith A. Harris, at large, to the 14th Inf.

SPECIAL ORDERS, AUG. 29, H. Q. A.

Second Lieut. David L. Roscoe, 1st Cav., assigned to Troop F.

The following transfers in the 27th Inf. are made: Capt. Jas. T. Moore, from Co. A to B; Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, from Co. D.

The following assignments in the 27th Inf. are made: Capt. Chas. H. Bonesteel, to Co. K; Capt. Wm. C. Rogers, to Co. B; Capt. Matthew E. Saville, to Co. C; Capt. Paul B. Malone, to Co. F; Capt. Chas. E. Crane, to Co. I; Capt. Fredk. G. Strisling, Jr., to Co. D; Capt. John A. L. Phillips, to Co. G; Capt. Saml. P. Lyon, to Co. H; Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, to Co. M; Capt. James A. Hutton, to Co. A.

Capt. Hiram M. Chittenden, C. E., is detailed a delegate to the international good roads congress at Buffalo, Sept. 16 to 21.

Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty with the 15th Cav., and will join his troop in Division Philippines.

Par. 10, Orders of Aug. 24, as relates to 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, Corps Engineers, is revoked.

SPECIAL ORDERS, AUG. 30, H. Q. A.

These transfers are made in 1st Infantry: Capt. Nat. P. Phister, from Co. G to I; Capt. William Newman, from Co. I to G.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank M. Savage, 14th Inf., is extended two months.

Capt. Charles H. Clark, O. D., to San Francisco temporarily.

These officers are relieved from their present duties and will join their respective regiments: Col. James M. J. Sanno, 15th Inf.; Capt. Fielder M. M. Beall, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Wygant, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Tenny Ross, 3d Inf.

Capt. Ralph R. Stogsdale, 30th Inf., relieved recruiting duty at Indianapolis, to take effect Sept. 7 and will join his regiment.

The leave granted Major John Pitman, D. D., is extended fourteen days.

G. O. 112, AUG. 22, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes rates of pay for commutation by telegraph.

G. O. 113, AUG. 22, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

This order, which publishes the regulations of the Army Nurse Corps, is too long for publication. It prescribes, among other things:

That the Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps shall have charge of the corps, subject to the direction of the Surgeon General, to whom applications for appointment should be made. The physical, moral and professional qualifications required for appointment are stated. Appointees must agree to serve in the Army for at least three years. They will first serve in the United States three months for instruction. Their tour of duty beyond the United States will be for at least two years.

The pay is \$40 a month in the United States, and \$60 beyond it. Chief nurses receive an addition not to exceed \$25 a month. Transportation is allowed with sleeping berth or state-room when traveling on duty; \$1 a day for lodging, and \$1.50 a day for subsistence. Quarters at the hospital are allowed and a ration, or in lieu of it 75 cents a day. A leave for thirty days is granted in each year. Medical attendance is furnished, and satisfactory service entitles to a transfer or discharge to a reserved list to be called upon in emergency.

The families of officers are not entitled to use of nurses except when they consent to serve without pay on special leave to be granted by the officer in charge of the hospital.

The uniform of the Army Nurse Corps will consist of a waist and skirt of suitable white material, adjustable white cuffs, bishop collar, white apron and cap according to patterns and specifications in the Surgeon General's Office.

The badge is the cross of the Medical Department in green enamel with gilt edge, pinned on the left side of the collar of the uniform or on a corresponding part of her dress when not in uniform.

G. O. 115, AUG. 30, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Orders were issued Aug. 30 from the A. G. O. for the organization of nine additional batteries of field artillery as follows: Fort Douglas, Utah, one battery, the 23d, under Capt. Adelbert Cronkite; Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, two batteries, the 23d, Capt. John Conklin, Jr., the 29th, Capt. E. E. Gayle; the Presidio of San Francisco, one battery, the 24th, Capt. John V. White; Manila, P. I., one battery, the 25th, Capt. Charles G. Woodward; Vancouver Barracks, Washington, one battery, the 26th, Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne; Washington Barracks, D. C., one battery, the 27th, Capt. John E. McMahon; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., one battery, the 28th, Capt. Charles T. Menoher; Fort Walla Walla, Wash., one battery, the 29th, Capt. F. F. McGlachlin, Jr. These batteries are to be organized by transfer of part of the troops from existing organizations at various places.

G. O. 116, AUG. 30, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes the following assignments to and changes of stations of troops:

Assignments to station of the 4th Cav., directed July 1, are revoked, and the regiment will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, staff, band and one squadron to Fort Riley, one squadron to Fort Leavenworth, one squadron to Jefferson Barracks.

Headquarters, staff and band of 14th Cav. to take station at Fort Grant; squadron of 14th Cav. to Department Colorado. The department commander will assign two troops to Fort Wingate, N. M., and two to Fort Logan, Colo. The 15th Battery of Field Artillery to Fort Leavenworth.

CIRCULAR 29, AUG. 22, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes various decisions of the Comptrollers.

CIRCULAR 30, AUG. 29, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

The following decision of the Secretary of War is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Veterinarians are not competent to sit as members of courts-martial or perform any of the duties which are expressly required by law to be performed by commissioned officers. As their status is assimilated to that of commissioned officers, however, they are eligible for detail as members of boards of survey, or councils of administration, and may, when no commissioned officer is available, serve as exchange officers or post treasurers, and may witness payments to enlisted men.—(Decision Sec. War, Aug. 27, 1901—386,704, A. G. O.)

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

THOMAS WARD, A. A. G.

G. O. 21, AUG. 16, DEPT. COLUMBIA.

Announces that G. O. No. 15, series 1900, from these headquarters, and the subsequent amendments thereof,

Strauss is in charge of the Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds at Indian Head, Md.

Major John Biddle, C. E., sailed from New York for Europe Aug. 27 on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Lieut. W. P. Chamberlain, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., at Fort Adams, R. I., is visiting at Bristol, Me.

Mrs. Frederick W. Benteen is en route to the Philippines to join her husband, Lieutenant Benteen, of the 25th Inf.

The marriage is announced of Miss Frederica W. Stephens and Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cavalry, at Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 27.

The engagement of Lieut. Joseph Strauss, U. S. N., to Miss Mary Sweitzer, daughter of the late Col. J. Bowman Sweitzer, U. S. A., is announced. Lieutenant

A series of three lectures is to be delivered by Capt. John P. Wisser, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I. The first of the lectures will be delivered about Sept. 6.

Major Gen. A. Brynk, of the Russian Naval Artillery, and Capt. A. Moeller, of the Russian Marines, have arrived in the United States to attend the trial trip of the Russian battleship Retvizan at Philadelphia.

Gunner Charles Morgan, U. S. N., left Newport, R. I., Aug. 25, for San Francisco to join the Pensacola.

Before his departure he was presented with a handsome Swiss clock, a gift from the newspaper men of Newport.

Mrs. A. D. Schenck, Miss Elizabeth Schenck and Mr. Alex. Schenck left Fort Warren, Mass., this week for Fort McHenry, Md., where they will spend the month of September with Captain and Mrs. W. C. Davis.

Col. R. G. Rutherford, U. S. A., and Mrs. Rutherford, are summering at Darlington Gap, White Sulphur Springs, Newville, Pa. Their son, Lieut. R. G. Rutherford, Jr., 24th U. S. Infantry, is on duty with his regiment in the Philippines.

Secretary Root left Washington on Aug. 29 for his summer home at Southampton, L. I., suffering from a recurrence in mild form of the trouble that he suffered from last spring. In his absence Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, is acting as Secretary of War.

Mrs. Carpenter, widow of the late Capt. W. L. Carpenter, 9th Inf., is the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Powell, at their beautiful summer home, Sacket Harbor, N. Y., where a house party, including friends of the host and hostess from the East, West and South, are being handsomely entertained.

Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. A.; Col. John R. McGinniss, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. J. B. Burbank, U. S. A., and Capt. E. B. Babbitt, U. S. A., were the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton on his steam yacht Erin during a trial of the Shamrock in the lower bay of New York Aug. 28. After the trial, Sir Thomas and his guests accepted an invitation from Captain Babbitt, U. S. A., to visit the proving grounds at Sandy Hook.

RECEPTION BY GENERAL CORBIN.

Major General Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the United States Army, received the officers of the Army at Manila in the forenoon of July 17. Over two hundred officers paid their respects. General Corbin met his callers in General Chaffee's quarters. He was assisted by Generals Weston and Sternberg. Major General Chaffee and Colonel Barry, A. A. G., were also present.

Among the callers was an interesting group, composed of General Chaffee, General Wade and Captain Howland. All came from adjoining towns of the same county in Ohio. Others who greeted General Corbin were: General Wheaton and staff; General Wade and staff; General Davis and staff; Colonel Towar, Chief Paymaster; Colonel Robe, 9th Inf.; Colonel Tully McCrea, Art. Corps; Colonel Woodruff, Commissary General; Col. A. E. Woodson, 3d Cav.; Lieutenant Colonel Allen, Signal Corps; Lieutenant Colonel Groesbeck, Judge Advocate; Lieutenant Colonel Smith, 1st Cav.; Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Stretch, 28th Inf.; Lieutenant Colonel John G. Lee, 30th Inf.; Lieutenant Colonel Heintzman, surgeon; Lieutenant Colonel Auman, 13th Inf.; Lieutenant Colonel Quinton, 14th Inf. General Fuston was not present, but a day or so later entertained General Corbin at luncheon at his headquarters.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES AND LETTERS.

I have the honor to report the following casualties since last report:

In engagement at Salcedo, Samar, June 23, 1901, 1 p. m.—Edward E. Downes, 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., killed in action; Harry W. Wilson, private, N. 1st Inf., killed in action; Gust. Franken, ass't. hospital steward, elbow, moderate; Edward Wilken, private, N. 1st Inf., chest, severe.

In engagement at Pilar, Bohol, June 17, 1901.—Albert E. C. Krause, private, I. 19th Inf., killed in action.

In engagement at Lintogo, Mindanao, June 18, 1901.—Charles W. Fischer, sergt., D. 23d Inf., thigh, slight.

In engagement at Lebo, Luzon, June 20, 1901.—Gottfried Hug, private, 27th Coast Art., penis, slight; John A. Browne, sergt., 36th Coast Art., chest, severe.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major General, U. S. A., Commanding.

Vancouver Barracks, Aug. 23.

Warren sailed from Seattle 12.30 to-day for San Francisco, and Seward for Fort St. Michael at 2 this afternoon.

RICHARDS, A. A. G.

Manila, Aug. 27.

Transport Grant sailed Aug. 25, Troop B, 4th Cav., 2 officers, 81 enlisted men; 12th Battery, Field Artillery, 15th Battery, Field Artillery, 5 officers, 288 enlisted men.

CHAFFEE.

Manila, Aug. 23.

CHAFFEE.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.

Replying to your telegram of 25th in relation to assignment of 4th Cav., regimental commander designates First Squadron, Fort Riley; Second Squadron, Fort Leavenworth; Third Squadron, Jefferson Barracks. Necessary orders have been issued.

YOUNG.

Colon, Aug. 29.

I have visited Panama and Colon. The most authoritative results of investigation give me the following information: There is no appearance of an organized insurgent force in the vicinity of railway. Free and uninterrupted transit obtains with every prospect of continuance. Rumor is unfounded that United States property is in need of assistance. All quiet here. More reassuring than when we started.

SARGENT, Lieut. Comdr. U. S. S. Machias.

Manila, Aug. 23.

CHAFFEE.

Manila, Aug. 23.

CHAFFEE.

Manila, Aug. 23.

CHAFFEE.

Manila, Aug. 23.

are revoked, and publishes a new allotment for extra duty pay at posts in this Department, to take effect Aug. 1, 1901.

G. O. 22, AUG. 19, DEPT. COLUMBIA.
Col. Frank E. Nye, Assistant Commissary General, U. S. A., having reported, is announced as Chief Commissary, Department of Columbia, relieving Major Charles R. Krauthoff, commissary, U. S. A.

G. O. 12, AUG. 20, DEPT. LAKES.
Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst, C. E., having reported, is announced as Engineer Officer of the Dept., relieving Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., aide-de-camp. Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., aide-de-camp, in addition to his other duties, will temporarily perform those of assistant to the engineer officer of the Department.

G. O. 49, JUNE 23, DEPT. VISAYAS.
2d Lieut. W. M. Lindsay, 43d Inf., from duty as collector of internal revenue at Maasin, island of Leyte, P. I.

G. O. 50, JUNE 23, DEPT. VISAYAS.
Announces that this year's target practice for the Regular troops serving in this Department will be held during the period from August 15 to November 15, and gives instructions.

G. O. 51, JUNE 29, DEPT. VISAYAS.
Calls for a list of the names of enlisted men of those organizations who are in their first enlistment and who will still have one year or more to serve at date of departure for the United States. These men are to be transferred to other organizations remaining in the Philippines.

G. O. 53, JULY 4, DEPT. VISAYAS.
Directs District Commanders as soon as practicable to submit a list of the first and second lieutenants Philippine Scouts serving in their districts, and will also furnish recommendations for assignment of said officers to companies.

G. O. 26, JULY 13, DEPT. NORTHERN LUZON.
Capt. Parker W. West, 5th Cav., Acting Inspector General, having reported, is assigned to duty as Inspector General of the Department of Northern Luzon.

G. O. 28, JUNE 30, DEPT. OF MINDANAO AND JOLO.
Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Fountain, U. S. Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant General, is announced as Adjutant General of the Department from July 1, 1901 relieving Maj. John I. Pershing (captain 1st Cav.), Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Cavalry, mustered out of the volunteer service this date, who upon being thus relieved will report in person to the commanding general for further instructions.

G. O. 22, AUG. 21, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.
Capt. Harold P. Howard, 14th Cav., aide, in addition to his other duties, will at once assume temporary charge of the office of the chief quartermaster of the Department, relieving Col. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A., to enable that officer to proceed to Jeffersonville, Indiana, and assume charge of the general depot at that place.

G. O. 18, AUG. 24, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.
Lieut. Col. Charles K. Winne, Deputy Surgeon General, having reported, is announced as Chief Surgeon of the Department, relieving Lieut. Col. James P. Kimball, Deputy Surgeon General.

CIRCULAR 15, AUG. 22, DEPT. CUBA.
Publishes a communication from the H. Q. A., dated Washington, August 17, 1901, to the commanding general, Department of Cuba, which among other things says: "The Government transport service to Cuba and Porto Rico having been discontinued, the Acting Secretary of War directs in order that soldiers may not be discharged in those islands without means to return to the United States, that whenever the discharge without travel allowances of an enlisted man in these islands is directed, except as stated in the following paragraph, the soldier will not be discharged there but will be sent without delay to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, where he will be discharged or his case reported for the orders of higher authority."

"In cases of enlisted men sentenced by general courts-martial to dishonorable discharge and to confinement in Cuba or Porto Rico, the sentences will be carried into effect in the islands, and the prisoners will, when their terms are nearing completion, be transferred under guard to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, so as to arrive there at least five days before the expiration of their respective sentences of confinement."

"The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the transportation, including subsistence, on private vessels and commercial lines to the United States in the foregoing cases, and also for all enlisted men entitled to travel allowances who are discharged in Cuba and Porto Rico, unless Government transports are available."

"Transportation from Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States cannot be furnished on private vessels or commercial lines to enlisted men discharged in those islands without travel allowances, or to those who, having been given permission to return within one year on a United States transport, had not availed themselves of this permission when the transport lines were discontinued. In the latter case claim may be made on the accounting officers of the Treasury."

GENERAL OFFICERS.
Brig. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. Army, having complied with orders directing him to proceed to New York city, N. Y., will await further orders for his own convenience. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector General, is relieved from further temporary duty in the office of the Inspector General of the Army, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as Inspector General Department of the Lakes. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Major Robert H. Noble, A. A. G., U. S. V., capt. 3d U. S. Inf., assistant to the Adjutant General, Department of the Visayas, will proceed to Calbayog, island of Samar, P. I., and such other points as the Department Commander may direct, for temporary duty as Field Adjutant General. (June 25, D. V.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Chicago, Ill., Major John T. French, Jr., U. S. A., relieved. (Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)
The leave granted Major Frank L. Dodds, judge advocate, is extended one month. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)
ADD Med. Dept.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Post Q. M. Sergt. James M. Downs (appointed Aug. 21, 1901, from sergeant, general recruiting service, inf.), now at the recruiting station, corner Congress avenue and San Jacinto street, Houston, Tex., will be sent to Seattle, Wash., and from there to Fort Egbert, Alaska. (Aug. 22, H. Q. A.)
Capt. A. W. Kimball, Q. M., U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty as quartermaster of the model camp in the Presidio military reservation. (Aug. 17, D. Cal.)
Major William H. Miller, Q. M., U. S. A., is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the Department, relieving Major John T. French Jr., Q. M., U. S. A. (Aug. 19, D. L.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.
The following transfers of enlisted men are made: Post Com. Sergt. Anton Zimmerman, office purchasing commissary, San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Wingate, N. M.;

Post Com. Sergt. Herman P. Jones, Fort Wingate, N. M., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty on an Army transport. (Aug. 22, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Sergeant Robert M. Smith (appointed Aug. 24, 1901, from first sergeant Co. M, 7th Infantry, now at Manila, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for duty. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. Edward H. Schultz, Corps of Engrs., is detailed as member of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, to examine lieutenants of the line of the Army with a view to their transfer to the Corps of Engrs. Lieut. Schultz will sit as a member of the board during the examination of 2d Lieut. William L. Guthrie, 12th Cav., only. (Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson will proceed to Detroit, Mich., and report to Capt. Samuel W. Dunning, 16th Inf., recruiting officer, for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Clarke S. Smith. Lieut. Jackson is appointed an A. Q. M. for the time he may remain on recruiting duty. Lieut. Smith upon being relieved will rejoin his station at Fort Totten, N. Y. He relieved from duty with the 3d Batt. of Engrs. and at the U. S. Engr. School, to take effect upon his arrival at Fort Totten, and will then proceed to and take station at Washington, D. C., and report to Capt. John S. Sewell for duty. (Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

First Lieut. E. H. Schultz, C. E., will take station at New York City, N. Y., for temporary duty as recruiting officer, for duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. Clarke S. Smith. Capt. Edgar Jadin, temporarily, of the duties now in his charge. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Colden L. H. Ruggles, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed four visits each month during the months of September and October, 1901, to the Carpenter Steel Works, Reading, Pa., on official business pertaining to the inspection of armor-piercing shot now in process of manufacture for the Ord. Dept. (Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)
Capt. Odus C. Horney, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed two visits each week during the months of September, October and November, 1901, to the works of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of automatic guns and revolvers in process of manufacture for the Ord. Dept. (Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave to include Sept. 19, 1901, is granted Contract Surgeon P. V. Ballou, U. S. A. (Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)
The leave granted Contract Surgeon James Reagles, U. S. A., is extended one month. (Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Steward William Herbst, Hosp. Corps, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to report to the commanding officer for duty. (Aug. 17, D. Cal.)

Acting Hospital Steward George T. Fourie, Hosp. Corps, from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Fort Logan for duty. (Aug. 20, D. Colo.)

Contract Examining and Supervising Dental Surgeon Robert W. Morgan, having reported, is assigned to duty at Columbia Barracks, Cuba. (Aug. 17, D. Cuba.)

A. A. Surg. J. A. O'Neill is assigned to duty with troops at Lagan, Samar. (June 5, D. V.)

Major Isaac Brewer, U. S. A., is assigned to duty with troops at Calabogon, Samar. (June 5, D. V.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Thomas B. McGown will proceed to Oquendo, Hibaton River, and report to the commanding officer of that station for duty. (July 8, D. V.)

Acting Asst. Surg. Conn R. Ohliger will proceed to Cataman, Samar, P. I., and report to the commanding officer of that station for duty, relieving Acting Asst. Surg. John F. Leeper, who will proceed to Calbayog and report for further orders. (July 8, D. V.)

Acting Hosp. Steward James H. Baser, Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., will report for duty to the commanding officer, Fort Riley, Kan. (Aug. 5, D. Mo.)

Capt. William Grey Miller, asst. surg., U. S. Vols., and Dr. William A. Wickline, contract surg., U. S. A., are relieved from duty at Mambusao and Dumarao, Panay, P. I., respectively, and will proceed to Calbayog, Samar, P. I., for assignment to duty. (July 12, D. V.)

Capt. W. Hoepfner Winterberg, asst. surg., U. S. Vols., will report to the commanding officer Abuyog, Leyte, P. I., relieving 1st Lieut. John D. Yost, asst. surg., U. S. A., who will proceed to Tacloban, Leyte, reporting to the commanding officer for duty; Capt. James W. Madara, asst. surg., U. S. Vols., now at Iloilo, P. I., will proceed to Calbayog, Samar, reporting to the Department Commander for assignment to duty. (July 12, D. V.)

Capt. John S. Foog, asst. surg., U. S. Vols., will proceed to Palompon, Leyte, P. I., to relieve Acting Asst. Surg. W. A. Jones, U. S. A. (July 8, D. V.)

Capt. Justus M. Wheatle, asst. surg., U. S. Vols., now in Iloilo, will proceed to Sara, Panay, to relieve Contract Surg. James Bourke, U. S. A., who will proceed to Balabalan, Cebu, P. I., for duty to relieve Contract Surg. Paul R. Fletcher, U. S. A., who will proceed to Manila, P. I., for annulment of contract. (July 9, D. V.)

Capt. James W. Madara, asst. surg., U. S. Vols., will proceed to Abuyog, Leyte, P. I., for duty to relieve 1st Lieut. John D. Yost, asst. surg., U. S. A., who will proceed to Tacloban, Leyte, reporting for duty. (July 9, D. V.)

Capt. Frank D. Pease, asst. surg., U. S. Vols., will proceed to Ibayag, Panay, reporting to the commanding officer for duty, relieving Acting Asst. Surg. S. B. McClure, U. S. A. (July 5, D. V.)

The following changes in stations and assignments to duty of members of the Medical Department are announced: Acting Asst. Surg. John D. Brooks, U. S. A., is relieved from duty with Gordon's Detachment Mounted Infantry at Potopota, Panay, transferring his property, etc., to Capt. Luther P. Howell, asst. surg., U. S. Vols.; Acting Asst. Surg. Thomas B. McGown, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Miagao, Panay, transferring his property to Acting Asst. Surg. O. W. Pinkston, U. S. A., Leon, Panay; Acting Asst. Surg. Conn R. Ohliger, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at Bacolod, Negros, transferring his property to Capt. W. H. Tukey, asst. surg., U. S. Vols. Upon thus being relieved, Acting Asst. Surg. Brooks, McGown and Ohliger will proceed to Calbayog, island of Samar, P. I., reporting upon arrival for duty. (July 1, D. V.)

Capt. P. H. Lyon, asst. surg., U. S. Vols., is detailed as a member of the examining board constituted by Par. V. S. O. 142, vice S. H. Turfill, surg., U. S. A., relieved. (July 1, D. V.)

Acting Asst. Surg. M. H. Probert, U. S. A., now on duty at Silay, Negros, will proceed to Manapla, Negros, to relieve Acting Asst. Surg. M. J. Hansen, U. S. A., who will proceed to Bacolod, Negros, reporting for duty with expedition to the southern part of the island. (June 27, D. V.)

Leave for eight days is granted 1st Lieut. W. P. Chamberlain, asst. surg. (Aug. 23, D. E.)

The leave on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Guy L. Edle, surg., U. S. A., is extended one month. (Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Contract Surg. F. R. Underwood, U. S. A., Fort Leavenworth, Kans. (Aug. 10, D. Mo.)

Hosp. Steward W. L. Phares will proceed to Fort Hamilton, (Ft. Fremont, Aug. 21.)

Dental Surg. Robert T. Oliver, U. S. A., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the 31st inst., and upon arrival at Manila will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for instructions. (Aug. 20, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Frederick A. Dale, asst. surg., U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report to the C. O. 3d Batt. 14th Inf., for temporary duty with and to accompany the companies of that battalion to Fort Porter and Fort Niagara, New York. (Aug. 20, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Warren E. Dubes, being temporary dr. at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 20, D. Cal.)

Hosp. Steward Charles H. Soll, on temporary duty at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, is assigned to duty at that hospital. (Aug. 20, D. Cal.)
Capt. W. H. Winterberg, asst. surg., U. S. Vols., to the commanding officer Tabrian, Samar, for duty at that station. (July 1, D. V.)

Acting Hospital Steward James C. Gunn, Bayamo, Cuba, is transferred to Fort Snelling, Minn. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted Major William O. Owen, surg., U. S. A., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. Richard M. Fletcher, jr., Fort Meade, S. D., will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for temporary duty. (Aug. 22, D. D.)

Contract Surg. Preston S. Kellogg, from duty at Fort Keogh, Mont., and will proceed to Fort Missoula, Mont., to relieve Contract Surg. Bower E. Himes. The latter will then proceed to Fort Keogh. (Aug. 24, D. J.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Lieut. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps, U. S. A., is appointed to take charge of all signal work in the islands of Samar and Leyte, under the direction of the Department Commander, through the chief signal officer. (July 2, D. V.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. H. E. NOYES.

The leave granted Major Walter S. Schuyler, 2d Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)
Drum Major Patrick Walsh, Band, and Corporal James Simpson, Troop H, 2d Cav., Fort Columbus, will be sent to Matanzas, Cuba, by Munson Line steamer leaving Aug. 24. (Aug. 24, D. E.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav. (Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Capt. John T. Nance, Adjutant, 9th Cav., was on July 15 appointed recruiting officer at headquarters of the regiment, San Jose de Lagonoy, P. I.

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

2d Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 10th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Calbayog, Samar, for assignment to duty.

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. MOORE.

1st Lieut. Guy V. Henry, 11th U. S. Cav., is relieved from duty in this Department, and will proceed to Manila, P. I., reporting to the Adjutant General, Division of the Philippines. (July 17, D. V.)

Col. Francis Moore, 11th Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for the purpose of inspecting the second and fourth regiments of his regiment, stationed at that post, and rejoin at Fort Myer, Virginia. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

The detail of Capt. James G. Harbord, 11th Cav., as acting assistant adjutant general and his assignment to duty at the War Department, are announced by the Secretary of War. (Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. H. HAYES.

The leave granted Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 13th Cav., is extended one month and fourteen days. (Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. William P. Moffer, 13th Cav., now at Fort Mead, S. D., having been assigned to Troop C, 13th Cav., will join his troop at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Aug. 19, D. D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 25, 1901, is granted Capt. Ervin L. Phillips, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (Aug. 22, D. D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBBO.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, is granted Col. Thomas C. Lebo, 14th Cav. (Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alvan C. Gillem, 14th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)
The seven days' leave granted 2d Lieut. George M. Russell, 14th Cav., is extended one day. (Aug. 19, D. M.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William Yates, 14th Cav., Fort Riley, Kans. (Aug. 19, D. M.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Special Orders, July 31, 1901, H. Q. A., which directs Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav., to proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for appointment and duty as adjutant is revoked. (Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George C. Barnhardt, 15th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Camp near Wawon, Mariposa County, Cal., and upon arrival there will assume temporary command of Troop H, 15th Cav., to relieve 1st Lieut. Charles T. Boyd, 4th Cav. Lieutenant Boyd will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty until the arrival of his regiment, when he will report to the C. O. thereof for duty. (Aug. 26, D. Cal.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Upon completion of duty each day at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., under S. O. 190, 2d Lieut. James E. Wilson, Art. Corps, will return to Fort Hamilton to attend to his duties at the latter post. (Aug. 26, D. E.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. E. Van A. Anzures, Art. Corps. (Aug. 26, D. E.)

The seven days' leave granted 1st Lieut. Philip R. Ward, Art. Corps, is extended twenty-three days. (Aug. 14, D. Mo.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., Art. Corps, is extended seven days. (Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, Art. Corps, is extended one month on account of sickness. (Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry A. Reed, Art. Corps, will report to Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, Porto Rico Prov. Regt. of Inf. (major, 28th U. S. Inf.), President of the examining board convened at San Juan, Porto Rico, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur L. Keesling, Art. Corps. (Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)

Corp. C. E. Walker, 10th Co., C. A., Sullivan's Island, has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. S. A. Kephart, A. C., is assigned to temporary command of 10th Co., (Ft. Du Pont, Aug. 21.)

Corp. F. W. Rink, 14th Co., C. A., Fort Screven, has been promoted to sergeant.

2d Lieut. G. Robinson, A. C., is detailed Sig. and Ord. Officer. 1st Lieut. M. M. Mills in charge of casuals, etc. (Fort Columbus, Aug. 26.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Art. Corps. (Aug. 23, D. E.)

Capt. O. I. Straub, A. C., is detailed Sig. Officer. 2d Lieut. W. H. Peck, A. C., is detailed Rec. Officer. (Key West Barracks, Aug. 20.)

2d Lieut. John C. Ohnstad, A. C., will take command of 9th Co., C. A. (Fort Morgan, Aug. 20.)

Lieut. S. B. Hamilton, A. C., will conduct the 114th Co. to Fort Slocum. (Fort Schuyler, Aug. 21.)

Corps. E. M. Gaul, H. C. Beutach and R. C. Griffith, 23th Co., C. A., Fort Caswell, have been promoted to sergeants.

The funeral of the late Pvt. J. A. Jeager, 78th Co., C. A., took place with military honors at Fort Adams, Aug. 24. Capt. J. C. Bush being in charge.

Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Art. Corps, having proceeded to Fort McHenry, Md., en route to Havana, Cuba, will now proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty pertaining to the organization of the 23th Battery, Field Artillery. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, Art. Corps, now on sick leave, will proceed to Baltimore, Md., and enter upon recruiting duty, to relieve Capt. Henry J. Hunt, 15th Inf., who will join his regiment. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John P. Wisner, Art. Corps, will proceed to the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., Sept. 6, 1901, for the purpose of delivering a series of three lectures at that college, and return to his proper station. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George G. Gately, Art. Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Antonio, Tex., vice Major Clement L. Best, Art. Corps, relieved. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed, are assigned or attached to companies thereof as indicated after their respective names: 1st Lieut. Frank S. Long (appointed with rank from Aug. 1, 1901), assigned to the 1st Co., Coast Art. He will report at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station. 2d Lieut. John W. Abbott (appointed with rank from May 8, 1901), assigned to the 16th Co., Coast Art. He will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. 2d Lieut. Jean S. Oakes (appointed from 2d Lieut. Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, with rank from May 8, 1901), attached to the 59th Co., Coast Art. He will join that company. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

Electrician Sergt. John R. Burns, Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Gaines, Ala. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.) Electrician Sergt. Eugene B. McDonald, Fort Monroe, will be sent to Fort Sumter, S. C., to relieve Electrician Sergt. Tobias L. Fife, who will be sent to Fort Point, Cal., to relieve Electrician Sergt. Charles Doyle, ordered to Fort Monroe. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

Electrician Sergt. Frank Hutter (appointed Aug. 23, 1901, from sergt., 104th Co., Coast Art.), Fort Monroe, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., to relieve Electrician Sergt. Viggo J. L. Jorgensen, who will be sent to Fort Monroe. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

Private E. S. Eusey has been appointed principal musician in 1st Band, Co. C, at Sullivan Island. 2d Lieut. Leitch Syphon, A. C., is detailed treasurer and librarian. (Sullivan Island, Aug. 21.)

1st Lieut. R. S. Granger, A. C., is detailed post treasurer. (Fort Greble, Aug. 27.)

Capt. J. K. Cree, A. C., is detailed exchange officer. (Fort Trumbull, Aug. 27.)

2d Lieut. C. L. J. Frohwitter, A. C., is detailed adj. and rec. officer. (Fort Dade, Aug. 26.)

1st Lieut. Guy T. Scott and 2d Lieut. Clifford C. Carson, Art. Corps, are detailed to act as judges at an Inter-State Competitive Drill, to be held at Nashua, N. H. (Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Allan Lefort, Art. Corps (recently appointed with rank from May 8, 1901) is attached to the 78th Co., Coast Art., and will join at Fort Adams, R. I. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Malcolm Young, Art. Corps, will report to Col. Francis Moore, 11th Cav., president of the examining board convened at Fort Mear, Va., for examination for promotion. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. James B. Burbank, Art. Corps, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York, vice Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Art. Corps, relieved. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

John R. Myrick, from lieut. col. to col.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

Abner H. Merrill, from major to lieut. col.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

William Bennis, from major to lieut. col.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

Henry L. Harris, from capt. to major; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

Arthur Murray, from capt. to major; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

William E. Birkhimer, from capt. to major; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

Thomas R. Adams, from capt. to major; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

John A. Lundeen, from capt. to major; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

George H. McManus, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to 104th Co., Coast Art.

Joseph Wheeler, Jr., from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank July 5, 1901; assigned to 10th Co., Coast Art.

Adrian S. Leming, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to 11th Co., Coast Art.

Brooke Payne, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

Harry F. Jackson, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to 107th Co., Coast Art.

Robert E. Callan, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

William S. Guignard, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

Edwin London, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to 16th Co., Coast Art.

Lawrence H. McNeil, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

Joseph P. Tracy, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

Lloyd England, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to 108th Co., Coast Art.

James W. Hinkley, Jr., from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

Percy M. Kessler, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to 26th Co., Coast Art.

Johnston Hagood, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

George T. Patterson, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to 88th Co., Coast Art.

Frank K. Ferguson, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to 113th Co., Coast Art.

Robert S. Abernethy, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

Edwin O. Sarraff, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

Albert J. Bowley, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

Bertram C. Gilbert, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to Coast Art.

Lawrence S. Miller, from 1st lieut. to capt.; rank Aug. 1, 1901; assigned to 6th Co., Coast Art.

Captains McManus, Fleming, Jackson, London, England, Patterson, Ferguson and Miller, to join the companies to which assigned. Captains Payne, Callan, Guignard, McNeil, Tracy, Hinkley, Hagood, Abernethy, Sarraff, Bowley and Gilbert will remain unassigned to companies and available for staff or other duty until further orders. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Frederick Marsh, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 50th Co., Coast Art., to the 112th Co., Coast Art., and will proceed to join the latter company. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 1, 1901, are announced: 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin, to the 2d Co., Coast Art. He will join at Fort Trumbull, Conn. 1st Lieut. Terence E. Murphy, to the 108th Co., Coast Art.; he will join at Fort Williams, Me. 1st Lieut. Henry H. Sheen, to the 78th Co., Coast Art.; he will join at Fort Adams, R. I. 1st Lieut. Sylvanus G. Orr, to the 25th Co., Coast Art.; he will report at Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

Co. L, 1st U. S. Inf., will proceed by the transport Lao-ang to Laguan, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer at that station for duty. (July 8, D. V.) 2d Lieut. W. G. Penfield, 1st U. S. Inf., is detailed on special duty for work on roads and bridges in the island of Samar. (July 1, D. V.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

2d Lieut. C. M. Furay, 2d Inf., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky. (Aug. 10, D. M.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. F. SPURGIN.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. Oscar J. Charles, 4th Inf. (Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. L. DAVIS.

1st Lieut. Irwin L. Hunt, 5th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Manila, P. I., for duty with his regiment. (June 24, D. V.)

Chaplain Brant C. Hammond, 5th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto his retirement from August 27, 1901. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MINER.

1st Lieut. L. P. Schindel, 6th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Calicut, Panay, reporting to the commanding officer. (July 11, D. V.)

1st Lieut. James V. Heldt, 6th U. S. Inf., is detailed as quartermaster and commissary at Leon, Panay, and as commanding officer, Co. D, Panay Scouts, vice 1st Lieut. D. J. Moynihan, 26th Inf., U. S. Vols. (June 24, D. V.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 7th Inf. (Aug. 16, D. Colo.)

2d Lieut. Edward K. Massee, 7th Inf., having reported, is assigned to temporary duty at St. Paul, Minn. (Aug. 19, D. D.)

2d Lieut. Edward K. Massee, 7th Inf., will join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Aug. 19, D. V.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

2d Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 8th U. S. Inf., Beverly C. Daly, 30th U. S. Inf., and Harry S. Malone, 26th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Manila, P. I., for instructions. (July 4, D. F.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

The 2d Battalion 9th Inf. are assigned temporarily to stations as follows: At Calbayog, Samar—Co. F, 1st Lieut. Kinney; at Oras, Samar—Co. H, Capt. Hersey; at Basey, Samar—Co. G, Capt. Bookmiller; Lieut. Col. M. C. Foote, 1st Lieut. and Battalion Adjutant; at Tarangan, Samar—Co. E, Capt. Schoeffel, quartermaster and commissary; 1st Lieut. Harold Tammond. The officers and enlisted men of the Medical Department and Hospital Corps accompanying the 2d Battalion, 9th Inf., are assigned temporarily to stations as follows: At Oras, Samar—1st Lieut. R. M. Blanchard, asst. surg., and two privates Hospital Corps; at Tarangan, Samar—Capt. W. W. Calhoun, asst. surg., U. S. V., and two privates Hospital Corps; at Basey, Samar—Acting hospital steward and one private Hospital Corps; at Calbayog, Samar—Three privates Hospital Corps. (In the Field, Calbayog, Samar, June 15, 1901, D. V.)

Capt. George P. Ahern, 9th Inf., is directed to report to Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, U. S. A., president of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at the War Department for examination. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. I. D. DE RUSSEY.

Capt. John S. Battle, 11th U. S. Inf., is appointed inspector of customs, at Tacloban, Leyte, P. I., vice 1st Lieut. W. S. Conrow, 43d Inf., U. S. Vols. (July 2, D. V.)

1st Lieut. Woodson Hocker, 11th U. S. Inf., is appointed inspector of customs at Masin, Leyte, P. I., vice 2d Lieut. W. M. Lindsay, 33d Inf., U. S. Vols. (June 23, D. V.)

Major J. E. Macklin, Headquarters 3d Battalion, and Cos. K and L, 11th U. S. Inf., will proceed on board U. S. A. T. Lawton to Tacloban, Leyte, P. I., for station. (July 1, D. V.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. MOALE.

Co. H, 15th Inf. (with the exception of a detachment of 20 men, to be left at Fort Porter, and the detachment of the company now at Fort Niagara), will proceed August 29 to Madison Barracks, and take station. (Aug. 26, D. E.)

Capt. La Roy S. Upton, 15th Inf., will proceed to West Point, New York, and report in person to the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy for temporary duty. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. HOOD.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, 16th Inf., recruiting officer at Indianapolis, Indiana, will in addition to his present duties take charge of the Indianapolis Arsenal during the absence on leave of Major Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNON.

Lieut. Col. Joel T. Kirkman, 18th U. S. Inf., having been placed upon the retired list by operation of law, will proceed to his home in the United States, reporting upon arrival to the Adjutant General of the Army. (July 25, D. V.)

2d Lieut. W. B. Baker, 18th U. S. Inf., is appointed special instructor to act on certain subsistence stores at Cabatuan, Panay. (June 25, D. V.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. SNYDER.

1st Lieut. H. F. Dalton, 19th U. S. Inf., is detailed as judge advocate of the general court-martial, convened by Par. 1, S. O. 105, vice 1st Lieut. H. G. Bishop, Art. Corps, U. S. A., relieved. (July 17, D. V.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. FRENCH.

Leave of absence for six months on account of sickness is granted Capt. Edward O. C. Ord, 2d Inf. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

Major John A. Baldwin, 2d Inf., Benicia Barracks, Cal., to Little Rock, Ark., to relieve Capt. R. Lindsay, 13th Inf., who will join his regiment. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

2d Lieut. Launcelot M. Purcell, 26th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Manila, P. I., reporting to the Adjutant General for instructions. (July 11, D. V.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

Corp. M. Conley, G, 27th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

Corps. A. S. Howland and W. R. Graves, H, 27th Inf., have been promoted sergeants.

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. HOOTON.

1st Lieut. Edward A. Kregar, 28th Inf., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and report for duty with his regiment. (Aug. 5, D. Mo.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. M. VAN HORNE.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. George H. Jamerson, 29th Inf., from Sept. 1, 1901. (Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)

Par. 1, S. O. 78, is amended in that 1st Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., 29th Inf., will be relieved at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., upon the completion of the transfer of property, etc., and will then comply with Par. 2, S. O. 128. (Aug. 7, D. Cal.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Major Eben Swift, Porto Rico Prov. Regt. of Inf. (capt. 5th U. S. Cav.), is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at San Juan, Porto Rico, vice Major William E. Almy, Porto Rico Prov. Regt. of Inf. (capt. 5th U. S. Cav.), deceased. (Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. James S. Oakes, Porto Rico Prov. Regt. of Inf., is honorably discharged by the Acting Secretary of War from that regiment, to date August 15, 1901, by reason of his acceptance on August 16, 1901, of an appointment of 2d Lieut. of Artillery, U. S. A. (Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Walter F. Martin (recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, from 1st Lieut. Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry), is assigned to the 2d Cav., and will join the latter regiment. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

PHILLIPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Howard Atkinson, Philippine Scouts, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 22, 1901. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Wesley King and 2d Lieut. George McCue, Philippine Scouts, are assigned to duty with Co. E, Panay Scouts, and will report to the commanding officer, San Jose de Buenavista, Panay, for duty with that company. (July 5, D. V.)

1st Lieut. Thomas Kife, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to Co. H, Panay Scouts, and will proceed to Sara, Panay, for duty with that company. (July 5, D. V.)

2d Lieut. Edward Dwyer, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to duty with Co. B, Panay Scouts, and will proceed to Pototan, Panay, for duty. (July 2, D. V.)

2d Lieut. Roy H. Stoneburn, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to duty with Co. H, Panay Scouts, and will report

to the commanding officer, Sara, Panay, for duty. (July 2, D. V.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. LaRoy S. Upton, from the 4th Inf. to the 16th Inf., Co. H; Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, from the 15th Inf. to the 4th Inf., Co. H. (Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are to be made to take effect this date: Major Len Febriger, from the 23d Inf. to the 17th Inf.; Major Charles L. Hodges, from the 17th Inf. to the 23d Inf. The officers named will proceed to join the regiments to which transferred. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Guy H. Preston, from the 9th Cav. to the 16th Cav.; Capt. Frank S. Armstrong, from the 13th Cav. to the 9th Cav. The officers named will proceed to join the regiments to which transferred. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Hollis C. Clark, U. S. A., upon his own application is detailed by the Acting Secretary of War as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Nevada State University, Reno, Nevada. (Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Major Edward C. Mathey, U. S. A., upon his own application is detailed by the Acting Secretary of War as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Baylor University, Waco, Texas. (Aug. 26, H. Q. A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, are assigned to regiments as indicated: 1st Lieut. William M. Connell, to 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lindsey P. Rucker, to 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Cleveland Wilcox, to 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Gordon M. Kimball, to 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Christian A. Bach, to 20th Inf.

Lieut. Connell will report at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon completion will join his proper station. Lieut. Rucker will report at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station. Lieut. Wilcox will report at Fort McPherson, Ga., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. Lieut. Kimball will report at Fort Douglas, Utah, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will be ordered to join his proper station. Lieut. Bach will report at Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station. (Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as indicated: 2d Lieut. Herbert E. Mann (appointed with rank from Feb. 2, 1901), to the 7th Cav. He will report at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station. 2d Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr. (appointed from 1st Lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901) to the 5th Cav. He will proceed to New York City, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. 2d Lieut. Henry H. Hall (appointed with rank from Feb. 2, 1901), to the 25d Inf. He will report at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join his proper station. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon, Art. Corps; Lieut. Col. John P. Story, Art. Corps; Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Q. M., U. S. A., depot Q. M., Boston, Mass., will convene at Fort Heath, Boston Harbor, Mass., on August 26, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the necessity of purchasing additional land at Forts Andrews and Heath, Mass. (Aug. 22, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, 8th Cav.; Capt. George W. Van Dusen, Art. Corps; Veterinarian Sidney L. Hunter, 5th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 1, 1901, for the examination of applicants for appointment as veterinarians of cavalry and artillery. (Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Totten, Aug. 29, 1901, to report upon the qualifications of Drum Major Ludwig Jorgensen, Band, C. E., for appointment as Post Commissary Sergeant. Detail: Major Arthur Murray, Art. Corps; Capt. John R. Williams, Art. Corps, 1st Lieut. William D. Connor, C. E. (Aug. 28, D. E.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Henry S. Kilbourne, surg., U. S. A.; Major Robert J. Gibson, surg., U. S. A., and Capt. George J. Newgarden, asst. surg., U. S. A., is appointed to report upon the present physical condition of Capt. Thomas Swobe, late A. Q. M., U. S. V., with a view to his appointment as captain and Q. M. in the Regular Service. (Aug. 29, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Major James B. Hickey, 11th Cav.; Capt. Edmund M. Leary, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, 11th Cav. A. Q. M., is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 24, 1901, to examine into the qualifications of the following named non-commissioned officers for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants, U. S. Army: Squadron Sergt. Major Lewis Main, 1st Squadron, 11th Cav.; Sergt. Bertrand W. Stevenson, Troop A, 11th Cav.; 1st Sergt. John S. Scully, Troop D, 11th Cav. (Aug. 20, D. M.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf.; Capt. John H. Parker, 26th Inf.; Capt. Francis F. Sliviter, Q. M., 26th Inf., is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Aug. 28, 1901, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Richard Gibbons, Co. H, 26th Inf., with a view to his appointment as post quartermaster sergeant, U. S. Army. (Aug. 20, D. Columbia.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, upon their own application, are placed upon the retired list and will repair to their homes: Post Q. M. Sergt. Engelhard Endres; 1st Sergt. John Lynch, Troop D, 1st Cav.; Private Mack Harris, Troop H, 10th Cav.; Private Albert Fulsome, unassigned; Cook William Patterson, 9th Co., Coast Art. (Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

FIELD SERVICE.

The following movements and changes of stations of troops are announced, to take effect as soon as practicable: Co. K, 1st U. S. Inf., will proceed on board transport Churruca to Lanang, Samar, for temporary duty. This company will clear all insurgents and disturbers of the peace out of the district enclosed in the valleys of the Lanang and Tongup Rivers, establishing contact with the territory covered by Co. G, 9th U. S. Inf., at Basey, Samar. Sixty (60) days' rations (to be obtained on board Churruca), light baggage (including tentage) and two hundred (200) rounds of ammunition per man should be carried. Upon arrival of Co. K, 1st U. S. Inf., at Lanang, Samar, the detachment (60 men) of Co. H, 1st U. S. Inf., will proceed on the transport Churruca to Pambukan, Samar, clearing out the bolomen of that vicinity, down to and including Salcedo, and, if practicable, crossing to the headwaters of the Balangiga River, descending it to the town of the same name for station, and notifying the commanding officer Basey, Samar, of the situation. Co. L, 1st U. S. Inf., will proceed to Calbayog, Samar, where it will store its heavy baggage, and thereafter, with light baggage and two hundred (200) rounds of ammunition per man, the company will proceed up the Gandara River to Tauran, Samar, relieving Co. F, 9th U. S. Inf. (Kinney), which, upon being thus relieved, will return by the same transportation to Calbayog, Samar, and proceed thence by the transport Churruca to Laguan, Samar, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer of that station for duty. With this addition to the force, it is the intention of the Department Commander to occupy as promptly as possible the towns of Palpag, Pambujan and Mondragon, and to open the coast road through to Catarman. (In the Field, Calbayog, Samar, June 3, 1901, D. V.)

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

2d Lieut. Benjamin Foullos, 17th U. S. Inf., and Daniel A. Nolan, 5th U. S. Inf., now in Cuba, P. I., will proceed to Manila, P. I., for instructions. (July 14, D. V.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1901.

HISTORY OF OUR ARMY.

Now that our Army is entering upon a new career, it is interesting to trace its progress during the past, as we are able to do by means of the history of the United States Army, by Francis V. Greene, late major general, U. S. Vols., the first installment of which appears in the "Scribner's Magazine" for September. This chapter, in which we find the story of the early struggles to establish an army, is full of instruction and warning.

In spite of himself, Washington was compelled to establish the military system which we have ever since followed, greatly to our cost, viz.: that of relying upon untrained Volunteers. Washington from the beginning saw the folly of this, and argued and pleaded with Congress to establish a better system. He always spoke contemptuously of the militia, as he had reason to do, because of his trying experiences with them. The misfortunes of our Government during its early history were rightly ascribed to a mistaken dependence upon a body of timid men, totally lacking in military training, unfamiliar with the din of arms, accustomed to unbounded freedom, impatient of the constraints of military discipline, and enlisted for too short a period to give them time to correct their faults. The militia introduced disorder among the Continentals, sickness was rife among them, and desertions abominably frequent. The company officers were elected by them, a under existing conditions is the highest tribute to thorough discipline impossible. Whoever could get fifty men together became a captain and five hundred enlistments entitled a man to a colonelcy without regard to his qualifications.

That Washington was able to accomplish what he did under existing conditions is the highest tribute to his soldierly ability and his patriotic endurance of humiliating experiences. General Greene places him in the very front rank as a soldier, saying that he constantly showed military ability of the very highest order, which won the warmest eulogy from the greatest soldier of that day, Frederick of Prussia. There is no greater mistake than to call Washington a good man, but a second-rate soldier.

The militia idea, which the people had inherited from their ancestors, made it impossible to make the most of the fine material offered to the hand of the drillmaster, men whose ignorance in the beginning set old Baron Steuben to swearing in three languages at their lack of knowledge of the most elementary evolutions. Steuben did excellent service, but many of the foreign officers engaged to make good our lack of military knowledge were worthless adventurers, as were many of those introduced for the same purpose into our Volunteer Army in 1861. The 6,000 French troops in service here during the Revolution not only helped us at Yorktown, but they were of immense service in setting a much-needed example of military training.

Of the twenty-nine Major Generals and seventy-six brigadiers in Washington's army Greene was the ablest. Gates, who had ability, was an intriguer and he lacked loyalty, as did Charles Lee, who is described as being as foul a traitor as Arnold. Putnam, who was a brave soldier and patriot, had no military ability. Schuyler, who rendered such service in the Northern campaign, was forced out of the Army by the intrigues of Gates. Knox, Wayne and Sullivan were fine soldiers, and Light Horse Harry Lee was the beau ideal of the brave sabreur. Whatever may be said of our Revolutionary generals, they were superior in ability to their opponents. No one of them ever lost an Army, as Burgoyne did at Saratoga and Cornwallis at Yorktown. It was the treachery and cowardice of Lee that saved Howe from defeat at Monmouth, and our loss of Guilford and Eutaw Springs was due to the same cause. The total enlistments in the Continental, or so-called Regular forces amounted from 1775 to 1883 to a total of 231,791. The average enlistments were about 25,000 per annum, as the service of each man was usually less than a year. The Army was discharged and renewed nine times over during the progress of the struggle. In addition to the Continentals there was a force of militia variously estimated at from 60,000 to 150,000.

It is a curious fact that we owe the establishment of a Regular Army, which Washington was powerless to accomplish, to that hater of military establishments, Thomas Jefferson. Events forced him to this, as it did to the establishment of the Military Academy. No doubt his sympathy with the popular hostility to a permanent Army made it easier for him to obtain from Congress what he found himself compelled to ask for. Among the great Americans who have appreciated the need of military training was that eminent jurist, John Marshall, who held that the proposition that a nation can be defended against a permanent force by temporary armies, by occasional calls of the husbandman from his plough to the field, was completely disproved; and in demonstrating its fallacy the independence of America had nearly perished in its cradle. Marshall recognized the want of logic which applies the criticism against

an army controlled by a sovereign, or a class separated from the people in sympathy and interest, to an army created by the people and subject at all times to the control of a body of men coming from the people every two years, to represent their opinions and their prejudices. The criticisms directed against such a body of soldiers as compose the American Army on the ground of their menace to the liberties of the people is ignorant and foolish, when it is not dishonest. No single fact in all of our history gives any support to the doctrine that our Regular Army is dangerous to our liberties, while that history bristles with illustrations of the truth that an army organized in haste to meet an emergency is a most expensive institution, and a most inefficient one unless time is given for its training, and time is not at our command in the emergency of war.

Altogether during the past one hundred and twenty-six years, as General Greene tells us, five million men have worn the uniform of the American Army, and conducted with success five great wars, covering a period of seventeen years, and numerous minor campaigns against hostile Indians and Filipino insurgents. "It has been the chief instrument in restoring order and inaugurating civil government after the war with Mexico, the Civil War, and the war with Spain. From its ranks have come eleven of the twenty-four Presidents of the United States, and many hundreds of men now occupying the highest civil offices. For a people who have never sought war and have only resorted to it when reluctantly forced to do so, the Army has filled a large place in our history. It has always been the subordinate and loyal instrument of the civil power. In spite of this it has ever been regarded with a certain jealousy and suspicion, born of other times and conditions and surviving with extraordinary tenacity for generations after those conditions have ceased to exist. Its deeds, its history, its traditions and ideals, the spirit which animates it, the manner in which it has been organized and maintained, and its relations to the people whose faithful servant it has been, are worthy of thoughtful study."

That study is especially needed now, when our Army is destined to take a larger place than ever in our scheme of government. It may safely appeal to its record for its claim upon the public confidence. The evils from which it has suffered have been due to the introduction into it of the alien and demoralizing influences of political control, and appointments made solely for personal reasons. There has been a time, as General Greene shows, when appointments to the Army were thrown open in some of the States to swaggers, dependents, decayed gentlemen, and others "fit for nothing else," who always turned out to be utterly unfit for any military purpose whatever. There has been an improvement, but improvement cannot go too far. With a carefully selected and Regular Army, and a rigid application to our militia organization of the principles which, as we showed last week, are essential to military efficiency, we can defy the world in arms, as King David set at defiance the nations leagued for his destruction. The good people who control public opinion in this country will read their Bible with greater profit if they will, in connection with its blessed prophecies of peace, study the actual conditions and methods of the people through whom those prophecies were given.

OUR NAVAL PROGRAM.

Several weeks ago we called attention to the dangers involved in the commercial rivalry by which we are exciting the jealousy and distrust of Europe. They are creating a situation which seriously concerns the future of our Navy, and suggests to our officers that there are more important questions before them for settlement than those affecting matters of credit and promotion, however important and interesting these may appear to be from a professional point of view. Never was there more need of united effort on the part of the Navy to secure from Congress and the country what is needed to put it in a position to meet any task that may be imposed upon it.

Far exceeding in importance any of the questions with which public discussion is principally occupied is that of securing for this country an adequate Navy, and a properly organized and efficient military service. What Germany thinks of the future is indicated by the fact that she has reduced by one-half the period within which she proposes to complete her present naval program and now intends to have at sea in 1908 the vessels, some of which she was not expected to complete until 1916.

We should be equally prompt in action for the increase of our Navy, and it is obvious that our scheme of ship-building should include much more than the two battleships and two armored cruisers thus far included in the congressional project for the year.

Among the questions now before the Department for settlement one of the most serious is as to whether or not our coming naval increases should be in submarine boats. The Board on Construction, after giving much time and attention to the question, has finally decided unanimously against them, and now stands unanimously opposed to the further construction of more submarines until there has at least been a final and definite settlement by exhaustive trial of the relative efficiency of the type. Notwithstanding this strenuous effort will be made during the coming session of Congress to obtain the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the immediate construction of fifty submarine boats of the Hol-

land type. To make its opposition to this resolution effective the Department is gathering data to present to the Committees on Naval Affairs.

The delay in the construction of the eight submarine boats now being built for the Government will preclude the possibility of a test being made of the type before Congress meets, and we now learn that another style of submarine boat, the invention of Mr. Simon Lake, of Connecticut, has been called to the attention of the Navy Department and of the Board on Construction, and will be tested conjointly with some vessel made by the Holland concern. Officials of the Navy Department are inclined to look with favor upon the invention of Mr. Lake, which, it is claimed, more nearly comes up to the Departmental idea of a submarine boat than anything which has yet been submitted.

At a meeting of the Board on Construction where Lake's boat was first considered, the opinion of the board was unanimous that it was well adapted for purposes of mining and countermining and was eminently worthy of serious consideration on the part of the Government. Consequently Mr. Lake is now having built a vessel of his design which will be in readiness for test in about three months. We propose to give in our next few numbers technical descriptions of submarine boats with especial reference to the Holland and Lake designs.

It has been practically decided by the members of the Board on Construction that, in view of the fact that it is clear that the Navy must be immediately increased if we are to maintain our commercial position, recommendations will be made to the Secretary of the Navy for several vessels additional to the four proposed by the last Congress. It is no longer possible to ignore the issue with foreign nations which we must meet sooner or later, and the news of the projects for naval increase which has recently come to this country is not reassuring. It is relative strength upon the sea that is important, and Congress should give heed to the recommendations of the Department whose business it is to keep watch of changes in foreign services and to determine what is needed to enable us to at least hold our own in the contest for naval supremacy.

ARTILLERY PROMOTIONS.

As predicted in the Journal of Aug. 24 an officer of the Artillery Corps has been detailed to the Inspector General's Department to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Major John M. K. Davis to be a lieutenant colonel. On Aug. 23, one day later than the date of the fifth increment to the Artillery Corps, Major Thomas R. Adams, formerly captain of the 50th Co. of Coast Artillery and aide-de-camp to General Brooke at Governors Island, was assigned to the Inspector General's Department, which allowed the promotion from that date of Capt. Alexander B. Dyer to be a major, and of 1st Lieut. Philip R. Ward to be a captain. These two later promotions will consequently date one day later than the fifth increment, or from Aug. 23, 1901.

The Adjutant General's Department, under directions from the Secretary of War, has announced the promotions of all the second lieutenants of the Artillery Corps down to and including Lieut. Harry C. Williams, who has recently been transferred from the Infantry, and who stands number 45 on the lineal list of 2d lieutenants. The promotion of these officers fill forty-five of the approximately ninety-five vacancies existing in the grade of 1st lieutenant in the Artillery Corps, but all of the remaining vacancies will be filled by appointment, as the second lieutenants not advanced all rank from Feb. 2, 1901, or later dates. None of these will be promoted to fill vacancies created by the act of Feb. 2, 1901. The 2d lieutenants promoted, as stated above, will take rank from May 8, 1901, July 1, 1901, and Aug. 1, 1901. They are as follows: Gwynn R. Hancock, 66th C. Art., at Honolulu, H. I.; Dan T. Moore, 96th C. Art., at Fort Warren; Clarence B. Smith, at Manila; Russell P. Reeder, at Fort Riley; Robert F. McMillan, Godwin Ordway and Lyon S. Edwards, at Manila; George M. Brooke, 26th Co., C. Art., at Fort Flagler, Wash.; Hugh K. Taylor, 36th Co., C. Art.; George Deiss and Alden Trotter, at Manila; Spencer M. Bowman, 45th Co., C. Art., at Fort Du Pont, Del.; Charles R. Lawson, 75th Co., C. Art., Fort Preble, Me.; Francis A. Pope, 7th Bat., Field Art., Fort Riley; Gilbert A. Youngberg, 30th Co., C. Art., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Stanley B. Hamilton, 80th Co., C. Art., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; William P. Stoker, 21st Co., C. Art., Havana, Cuba; William I. Westervelt, 2d F. Bat., Fort Sam Houston; Edwin G. Davis, at Manila; Frederick L. Buck, 82d Co., C. Art., Fort Totten, N. Y.; Jay P. Hopkins, 15th F. Bat., Manila; Leroy T. Hillman, 72d Co., C. Art., Fort Williams, Me.; Upton Birnie, Jr., 23d Co., C. Art., Havana, Cuba; Archibald H. Sunderland, 65th Co., C. Art., Manila; Clarence Deems, Jr., 70th Co., C. Art., Raymond M. Fenner, 62d Co., C. Art., Manila; Charles L. J. Frohwitter, 1st Co., C. Art., Fort Dade, Fla.; Edward P. Nomes, 4th Co., C. Art., Jackson Barracks; Arthur P. S. Hyde, 16th F. Bat., Fort Riley; Clifford C. Carson, 77th Co., C. Art., Fort Warren, Mass.; Harry S. Mitchell, 14th F. Bat., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Ernest E. Allen, Honolulu, H. I.; Fred. C. Doyle, 28th Co., C. Art., Pressley K. Price, C. Art., George T. Perkins, C. Art., Manila; John McManus, 34th Co., C. Art., Fort Stevens, Ore.; Augustine McIntyre, 67th Co., C. Art., Manila; John B. Murphy, Presidio of San Francisco; Frank B. Edwards, 9th Co., C. Art., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; George R. Greene, Manila; Robert M. Ellicott, 69th Co., C. Art., Fort Monroe, Va.; Theodore

H. Koch, Manila; Henry C. Merriam, 68th Co., C. Art., San Francisco; Raymond W. Briggs, Manila, and Harry C. Williams.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among officers of the Artillery Corps with the present numbering of the companies of heavy artillery and the batteries. Under the existing arrangement the batteries and the first thirty companies have identical numbers, and in case any of them with the like number should serve at the same post there would naturally result much needless confusion. Realizing this fact the Chief of Artillery several weeks ago recommended that the companies and batteries be renumbered, the batteries from one to thirty inclusive, and the companies from thirty-one to one hundred and fifty-six.

This recommendation was approved by the lieutenant general commanding and went to the Secretary of War for his action. The Secretary will probably act upon the recommendation in the near future.

LINE OFFICERS FOR ENGINEERING DUTY.

It is stated at the Navy Department that the provision of the Navy Personnel act which provided that officers of the line and members of the former engineer corps should exchange duties, and all should be equal to serving either on the bridge or in the engine room, will be enforced from now on in a more stringent manner. For some time Rear Admiral Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has been pointing out in reports and recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy the great need of better engineer training for line officers, and has called attention to the apparent disregard of the law providing that line officers shall serve tours of duty in the engine room. Only recently he has had several conferences with the officials of the Bureau of Navigation, on the advisability of issuing a general order making it mandatory that line officers shall serve alternately tours of duty of six months in the engine room and on the bridge. It may not be finally deemed necessary that such an order be issued, but in any event it will be required that two line officers shall be detailed on board of each ship as assistants to the chief engineer where there has previously been only one. Officers so serving will have their detachments occur alternately, once in six months. In case an order is issued it will become effective Jan. 1 next, after which, for instance, one officer will serve one year from that time, and the other will serve a year from July 1. It has also been determined that line officers will be detailed for duty with chief engineers, especially during the overhauling and repairing of warships, and it is more than probable that there will eventually be a detail of line officers in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, where the information and experience gained will be of great advantage. The credit for this change in affairs, which will in reality be simply in conformity with the law, is due in great measure to the officers of the Bureau of Navigation, who agree thoroughly with Rear Admiral Melville that some means must be immediately taken to educate line officers in the duties of the engine room. There has recently been so much talk about a reformation of the old engineer corps that active steps have been decided upon as stated to prevent such action. The present decision to have line officers regularly perform engine-room duty precludes any possibility for the present of re-establishing an engineer corps.

THE COLOMBIAN TROUBLES.

The revolution now reported as going on in Colombia is raised above the level of the every-day South American revolution by the fact that the leader of the rebels, General Rafael Uribe Uribe, is said to be trying to bring about the establishment of a Greater Colombia, to include Venezuela and Ecuador, a dream that has haunted more than one tropical revolutionist. It is refreshing to see one rebellion down there that has something more in it than a mere desire to get at the loaves and fishes. With certain Powers of Europe said to be casting covetous glances toward the South American republics, no doubt there is a belief that a union of several of these little countries would enable them to present a better front against possible European aggression. President Castro of Venezuela, who only a short time ago was himself a rebel, is said to look with favor upon Uribe's projects, and this attitude may involve Venezuela in a war with the Government of Colombia, which is likely to believe that Uribe is getting more than sympathy from Castro.

Though Colombia is stronger on land and sea than Venezuela, the latter is buttressed by a compact with Ecuador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, that have agreed to back one another in case of war. Nicaragua could put 20,000 men in the field, and Ecuador and Costa Rica 10,000 each, while Venezuela's army is 30,000. At present Colombia has 40,000 men in the field, who have been kept busy for two years chasing insurgents. On a pinch she might get 80,000 men under arms, but this would be 20,000 short of the aggregate her enemies could launch against her. Colombia's navy is her strong point. It comprises eight vessels, of much greater tonnage than Venezuela's. The Cordova, 2,400 tons, is the largest vessel. Another is the Gen. Pinzon, formerly James Gordon Bennett's yacht the Namouna.

It was as one state that these three countries gained independence from Spain in 1819. They remained one till 1832, when they split into three. Their populations are homogeneous. Their constitutions and general systems are alike. They all three have the same state religion, Roman Catholicism. United, the three would

form a large and compact state. Colombia has an area of about 505,000 square miles, Ecuador of 120,000, and Venezuela of 594,000, a total of 1,210,000 square miles; Colombia's population is about 4,500,000, Ecuador's 1,500,000, and Venezuela's 3,000,000, a total of 9,000,000. Greater Colombia would therefore be the third state of South America in area and the second in population.

The U. S. S. Machias has arrived at Aspinwall (Colon), and the State Department awaits with interest the official statement from the commanding officer of that vessel as to the precise political and military situation on that distracted part of the American continent. The captain of the Machias has been instructed to advise the Department without delay as to the present situation and the outlook, and the future action of the naval authorities depends largely upon the tenor of the reports which may be received on these subjects from Commander Sargent. Assuming that the past is a guide for the present in such situations, the obstruction of the Panama railroad will not materialize to any extent while the United States authorities stand prepared to occupy any or all of the line of road interfered with. During the revolutions of 1885 the Navy took charge of affairs on the line of road from Colon to Panama. It is not believed at Washington that any such intervention will be necessary at the present time. Preparations for all eventualities, however, are not being neglected.

A cable from Colon, Colombia, Aug. 29, states that the local situation is tranquil. The Government has seized at Barranquilla a large quantity of arms belonging to the rebels. The captain of the United States gunboat Machias has gone to Panama to consult with the United States Consul there.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL HOWISON.

Acting Secretary Hackett on Aug. 30 made public the personal correspondence between him and Rear Admiral Howison in relation to the latter's fitness to serve upon the Schley court of inquiry. Admiral Howison's letter is as follows:

Personal.
72 Ashburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1901.

Dear Sir:
I have just returned to my home after a short visit to Saratoga and Lake George.

Owing to my detail as a member of the court of inquiry ordered to meet on Sept. 13 next, I find that many newspapers are giving me credit for having served my country in the U. S. Navy for nearly half a century with honor. I see also that I am thought to be objectionable as a member of this court of inquiry, it being stated that I publicly expressed opinions on the conduct of the battle of Santiago while serving as commandant of the Boston Navy Yard shortly after the result of that engagement was known. I believe the Service knows as I do that I do not attempt to make public speeches, write for magazines or papers or make public utterances on Navy or other subjects. It has been impossible for me to avoid the visits and questions of representatives of newspapers while serving at important stations and at times when the Navy has been so busily employed.

At Mare Island, during my long service there, particularly during the great railroad strike, the papers contained many statements said to have been obtained in my office. Most if not all of these reports were harmless, readable articles on the operations of the several naval detachments serving for the preservation of law and order.

During my two years' service at the Boston Station there was seldom a day passed without receiving visits from representatives of the several Boston papers, and during the Spanish-American War the Navy yard there was seldom without newspaper reporters. I found them to be polite and gentlemanly at all times, and whatever information or news I could reasonably impart I gave them. I have often interpreted to a number of them the laws and regulations for the Navy, by attempting to answer their numerous questions relating to the duties and responsibilities of the several grades of officers throughout the fleet of vessels from the commander in chief to the lowest rate among the crew.

When the news of our Navy's success at Manila and again at Santiago reached Boston the people there were not behind the rest of the United States in giving honor and praise to the Navy and to the commanders in chief of the fleets. The enthusiasm of the population in praise and honor for the officers and men engaged at Santiago lasted for some time, until later, when the troubles commenced as to where the credit and honors should go for the success of this engagement. It is no news to the Navy to say that where all do their duties the first honors for success go to the officer in chief command. Censure for failure also belongs to him.

This newspaper cutting in question contains a statement in which it is said that I made a comparison between Schley and Sampson, unfavorable to Schley. The word "respected," as used by the reporter, is seldom or ever employed by Navy men in comparing the qualities possessed by officers, and I am sure I could never have said this as he reports, nor said that Schley had the reputation of being nervous and hot-headed in the Naval Academy. One may say an officer stands higher in his class, if true; another may stand higher in scientific attainments, while another be distinguished for eminent diplomatic and social politics, while all under discussion are of good standing and proficient in their necessary professional calling. I have no recollection of the gentleman representing the Boston "Record," and I do not approve of his public statement as mine. I cannot say that I have not discussed with acquaintances matters published in the newspapers relating to our Navy's success as well as the unfortunate disputes so widely commented on.

There are few or no persons in the Navy or in our country who have not daily discussed these newspaper articles. From the papers it appears that Admiral Schley has strong doubts as to my fitness to fairly judge this case with Admirals Dewey and Benham. As it is a case of grave importance to those concerned and to the country, I am desirous of giving my little help to clear away the troubles.

The duties of members of courts-martial and courts of inquiry are not sought or desired by officers. While I feel highly honored by the Department's selection of myself for this duty, it is anything but a pleasant task to sit in judgment on brother officers. However, the honor of the selection nor the unpleasantness of court duties do not enter into the reasons for my now writing to say to you personally three things, viz:

1st. To reassure you that I am not responsible for and did not give out such an interview as is alleged in the despatches from Boston and as stated in the newspapers to have been mentioned by Admiral Schley in a recent letter to the Department.

2d. If, however, the Department feels that the cause of the Navy and of justice will be better served by relieving me from duty on the court, I am entirely ready to withdraw voluntarily, or to have the Department relieve me upon its own initiative.

3. If, on the other hand, the Department, knowing all the circumstances, desires that I should perform the duty, I am entirely ready to perform it, and can, upon

my conscience and oath, do my duty as a member of the court "without partiality," as the law requires.

H. L. HOWISON, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.
Hon Frank W. Hackett,
Washington, D. C.

In his letter replying to this Acting Secretary Hackett said:

Personal.

Dear Admiral:

Your personal letter of 24th deserves an immediate reply. You say substantially that there is no foundation for the statements attributed to you as having been set forth in an interview published in the Boston "Record" and lately made the subject of a communication from Rear Admiral Schley to the Department. You evidently have read the correspondence between the Admiral and the Department, as published last week in the newspapers. The Department, let me assure you, has no purpose of relieving you of this duty. It has implicit confidence in your sense of justice and fair-mindedness.

Should the counsel for Rear Admiral Schley proceed to offer to the court objection to you it will be for the court itself to decide the question of your competency to sit as a member. Were your letter official instead of being merely personal, I should refer it to the judge advocate of the court, to be laid before the court. I would like to know if you have any objection to my giving to the public your frank and manly letter, in the event that it shall seem desirable to do so. What you have said only confirms me in the belief that the Department has been fortunate in selecting you as the third member of the court. Kindly accept the assurance of my personal esteem, and believe me,

Yours truly,

FRANK W. HACKETT.

Admiral Howison consented that his letter should be made public. A copy of his letter has been sent to Admiral Schley.

ROYALTIES FOR ARMOR PLATE.

The Acting Attorney General, Mr. James M. Beck, on Aug. 23, rendered an important decision in regard to the right of the Navy Department to withhold payment upon vouchers in favor of the Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Steel Company, as royalty for the use of the Harvey process in the manufacture of nickel-steel armor plate. The two claims arose under similar contracts, and are, therefore, settled together. The Attorney General adhered to his former decision in this matter, and decided that payment could not be made at the present time in view of the pending litigation between the Government and the Harvey Steel Company, with respect to the validity of the letters patent. The comptroller says: "If the contention of the Government be sound and the process used by the Carnegie Company in hardening these plates is not the process covered by the Harvey patents, then it would not be the subject of the agreement of March 24, 1897, and the Carnegie Company was not 'required' to pay royalties thereunder. This is the very question at issue in the pending litigation between the United States and the Harvey Company, behind which latter company the Carnegie Company stands as beneficial plaintiff to the extent of the royalties paid by it, for the Carnegie Company is 'subrogated to the rights of the Harvey Steel Company to the amount of such royalties,' and the Harvey Company 'on the written request' and at the expense of the Carnegie Steel Company must commence and prosecute with due diligence a suit against the United States to recover the royalty due under the said Government license, and must pay over the royalties thus received to the Carnegie Company. It is obvious, therefore, that to pay these royalties is not merely to prejudice the question at issue in the present litigation, but in effect to concede the entire claim. In my judgment, therefore, you are justified in withholding your approval of this voucher."

THE TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT BROWN.

The court that convened in the Province of Southern Luzon to try Lieut. Preston Brown, 2d Inf., was composed of Lieutenant Colonels, L. H. Rucker, 6th Cav., president; Allen Smith, 1st Cav., J. F. Stretch, 28th Inf., and John G. Leefe, 30th Inf.; Majors, George G. Greenough and A. H. Merrill, Art. Corps; Daniel Carman, 21st Inf., F. H. Ward, 1st Cav., William Stephenson, Surgeon; R. K. Evans, 30th Inf.; P. S. Bomus, 1st Cav., and Frank West, 6th Cav., and Capt. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf. The Judge Advocate was Capt. P. E. Pierce, 13th Inf., and the accused was represented by Lieut. Blanton Winslow.

Lieutenant Brown was charged with killing a native in Infanta province and entered the plea of "not guilty." The first witness, according to Manila papers, was Private Hanson, who said that firing being heard in the distance the company was called out and taken to investigate. They were fired on and it became necessary to cross the river. In doing this many of the men became exhausted and their comrades had to go to their rescue. He himself, helped several to reach the shore and in doing so became so tired that when he tried to help Private Weidner he had to give it up and return to shore.

A native fisherman, dressed simply in a breech-clout, was sitting on the bank. The witness ordered him to go to the rescue of the drowning man, and, when he refused, threw him in and drove him to it. The native made some effort, but did not succeed, and Weidner was drowned. The native was then taken to Lieutenant Brown and the man who saw the incident went along. The circumstances were related to that officer and he questioned the soldiers about it. Then he held some conversation with the native in Spanish and ended it by drawing his pistol and shooting him.

This is as far as the Manila papers at hand went in the account of the trial. It is only fair to the accused officer to say that he was expecting complete exoneration from the witnesses to be called in his behalf.

One effect of General Corbin's visit to the Philippines is occasioning some comment in Washington, according to the New York "Evening Post." It is the curtailment of the official reports cabled from day to day. Formerly General MacArthur reported military operations pretty fully, but now only the briefest department routine comes in that way. The change is ascribed to the policy of retrenchment which General Corbin announced, on starting for the islands, was one of the objects of his trip. The extended official reports, on reaching the War Department, used often to be given to the newspapers, and thus many things gained publicity which General Corbin doubtless believes could be as well kept a War Office secret.

A CAPTAIN'S VIGOROUS LANGUAGE.

In the trial of Capt. F. P. Fremont, 2d Infantry, in the Philippines, on the charge of striking and abusing an enlisted man named Boyd, the captain testified at length as follows, as given in the Manila "New American":

"I heard a disturbance and looked out of the window, toward the bakehouse. I saw a Macabebe scout getting to his feet and saw a soldier standing in the door. I called to the corporal of the guard to bring the man to me, and a few moments later saw the Macabebe come limping along holding his side. I asked Dr. Hughes to examine him and he did so, reporting that the man was not much hurt. Private Boyd had entered the hall and was standing on my right. He made a move towards the Macabebe, and the expression on his face led me to think he was going to attack the man. So I grabbed him by the collar and said: 'You will, will you! G— d— you insubordinate cowards, if you keep on you will get your G— d— heads shot off, if I have to do it!'

"The man resisted and I shook him a couple of times and then walked him down the hall and into my quarters, where, at the door, he collided with Lieutenant Brown with sufficient force to make him recoil out of my grasp. I turned him over to Lieutenant Brown, and went over to my desk and sat down. I did not strike Boyd, nor throw him down on the floor. I did not kick him nor call him any obscene names. The man was never off his feet.

"When Lieutenant Brown informed me that Boyd demanded a general court martial I consulted him about it, and we both decided that the man was not entitled to one. Then I told Lieutenant Brown to go ahead with the trial. But I did not tell him to give the man the limit or give him any instructions whatever. I was hardly in a position to do so. I had superseded Lieutenant Brown in command of the company, and I think he resented it."

Questioned as to other matters, the accused said: "I tried to help Lieutenant McCook with his company, books and papers, and he apparently resented it. I also had to settle a dispute between that officer and Lieutenant Cullison. He preferred charges against Lieutenant Cullison for insubordination and disrespect. I had trouble with the discipline of both companies, but more especially with G, as F company had old non-commissioned officers. I divided G company into two platoons and sent one of them to Lieutenant Cullison to be drilled and disciplined.

"As an instance of the lack of discipline, the men at the post were reluctant to get up when officers passed, and turned their backs rather than salute. When I inspected the quarters, the men would pretend to be asleep, and showed in many ways that they were opposed to the usual forms of the services. I had to be continually jacking them up."

Captain Fremont's witnesses testified strongly for him. They said that Boyd had brutally kicked the Macabebe and that Fremont merely shook Boyd and shoved him along. First Lieutenant Leonard S. Hughes is quoted as testifying that he saw the entire affair, and that Fremont did not strike Boyd. First Lieut. Preston Brown testified that Fremont did not strike Boyd. When the man asked for a general court-martial Captain Fremont did not say: "Go ahead with the trial and give him the limit."

"If such an order had been given," said Lieutenant Brown, "I'd have come pretty near quitting him."

But Captain Fremont merely consulted him as to the law in the regard to courts, and then said that the man was entitled to trial by a general court.

Corpl. William Wright testified that Captain Fremont said to Boyd: "I'll teach you a lesson; I'll show you who to hit." Grabbing him by the collar the Captain shook him and then struck him behind the ear with his fist, knocking him down. When Boyd, who was on his hands and knees, put his arm around the Captain's knees the Captain drew back his foot, as if to kick him, but did not do so. The witness said that Captain Fremont used several abusive epithets to Boyd, while the latter stood at attention.

Lieut. Spencer E. Bowman did not see the fight, but said the trouble dated back to a time not long before when the soldiers and Macabebes occupied the same premises. There was much complaint by the soldiers about the filthy habits of the Macabebes. At that time Captain Fremont told one of the soldiers who complained that if he saw the Macabebes repeating the offense to treat them as he would any other soldier—that is, to whip them.

At the conclusion of the testimony of July 6 the Judge Advocate announced that his last and most important witness, Captain Wright, was in America, and would have to be cabled for; so the court adjourned until the practicability of getting his testimony could be decided.

THE LATE MAJOR ALMY.

At the funeral services over Major W. E. Almy in the Military Hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico, on Aug. 2, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., performed the impressive rights of the Episcopal Church. Over three hundred friends were present. Acting Governor Hunt and the leading officials in the various departments of the government with a large delegation from the Army and Navy attended the obsequies.

The remains of the officer lay in state in an alcove and were covered with an American flag. The San Juan "News" says the scene was very impressive.

The remains were escorted to the steamer on Aug. 5. Capt. Thos. F. Maginnis, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, commanded the escort. The following officers acted as pallbearers: Capt. Henry A. Reed, Art. Corp.; Capt. A. C. Binne, Art. Corp.; Capt. Joseph T. Crabbs, Quartermaster, U. S. A.; Capt. Carmen La-trobe, P. R. Regt. Inf.; Capt. Allen D. Raymond, P. R. Regt. Inf.

The remains arrived at New York Aug. 11 on the steamship San Juan, and were taken to Philadelphia for burial.

Speaking of Major Almy, the "News" of San Juan said: "Major Almy's death removes one of the most courteous and popular officers of the United States army. He first came to the island as a captain of cavalry. At Mayaguez he gained the good will and affection of the people of that district, both Americans and Porto Ricans. He was then specially selected, because specially fitted, to act in the capacity of adjutant of the new Porto Rico regiment, where tact, patience, good judgment and popularity were so es-

sential in the formation of the regiment of new and untried soldiers enlisted by Uncle Sam."

Major Almy's death was so sudden and unexpected that it came as a great shock to the people of San Juan. Death was the result of a necessary operation for appendicitis. The trouble is said to have been caused by eating unripe fruit. Major Almy's last social duty was a call. While in conversation he suddenly turned pale, complained of feeling ill, made his excuses and went at once to the Military Hospital. Here a diagnosis of appendicitis was made and an operation ordered. His death was especially sad in that Mrs. Almy and their three children had gone to Philadelphia only a short time before and Mrs. Almy could not return before he passed away.

THE CUBAN ARTILLERYMEN.

The Havana "Post" reports that there is some discontent in Havana with the order providing for the enlistment by Capt. D. E. Aultman, Coast Art., of 150 Cubans to form the "cuerpo de artilleria" (Corps of Artillery), to be stationed at Cabana Fortress under Major Benjamin K. Roberts, who commands the defenses of Havana. One paper intimates that the provision limiting the enlistment to whites is intended to introduce the germs of discord into the country, and to inoculate it with the virus of race hatred that "this social system may destroy itself and become pauperized by such barbarous conflicts as daily occur in the Southern portion of the American Union, to the disgrace of civilization, between the whites and the blacks."

Of this the "Post" says: "The blacks of Cuba will get their proportionate share of the offices and jobs in the public service, which the newspapers to which we refer say they are entitled to, when the new republic begins its career. The adoption of universal suffrage fixed that. The blacks here, as a mass, are ignorant, but there are some smart, educated and aggressive ones, and with them in the lead the blacks will be a power, and with power comes the offices. Perhaps the idea of the Government in this was to get a picked corps of young men of education, and with the gifts for quickly absorbing what knowledge of their duties it may be possible to impart to them while the American soldiers are here, and that the quickest way to do this was to confine enlistments to the whites. Anyway the sowing of the seeds of discord here would be unnecessary, even if the discord was desired by the Americans. Cuba has its own native crop of discord, which is more than enough."

Service in the "cuerpo de artilleria" is to be for two years, and the requirements for enlistment are the same as in our Army, except that the chest measurement may be one inch less. The pay is to be the same as for our Artillery. The uniform is to be khaki, with red insignia. The cap will resemble that worn by the rural guards, and the leggings like those worn by the Havana police.

GENERAL CAILLES DESCRIBED.

Of the recently surrendered Filipino General Cailles, Sydney Adamson says in "Leslie's Weekly": "Now that Cailles has surrendered, we learn the extent of his power and the duplicity—successful duplicity—of some natives who have lived unsuspected in the midst of our garrisoned towns. We learn that he was one of the strongest insurgents in the island; that he controlled his men with an iron hand; that he is brave, and inspired his men by his bravery. He ruled his province while we nominally held it. And yet he ruled with a certain justice, and his name was a terror to the ladrones. Altogether we find him a remarkable man, surrounded by men of character and ability, and conducting in the very midst of our supremacy an invisible rule which controlled the people as we never can control them with milk-and-water methods and by prating of the Constitution, which they do not understand, and of a Democratic Government, which, not being familiar with, they cannot possibly desire. General Cailles is above middle height, well built, in a slim, Oriental mold. He has not a drop of Filipino blood in his veins, his mother being a Hindu and his father a Frenchman. Cailles fought against Lawton, and fought well. He cut up part of the 15th Infantry last October, inflicting a proportionally greater mortality on our troops than in any other campaign in the islands. One of the most interesting features of his surrender is the fact that a large percentage of his arms were Krag-Jorgensen rifles of the United States pattern. His surrender has been brought about by his realization of the fact that the insurgent cause has lost, and that prolonging the struggle would be useless."

FORT HARRISON, DAKOTA.

Gen. E. S. Otis visited Fort Harrison on Thursday, Aug. 15, on his regular tour of inspection. He came in a private car and was accompanied by 1st Lieut. R. M. Field, 14th Inf., aide. Mrs. Otis, Mrs. A. A. Harbach and the Misses Otis were of the party and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy being at an Army post and in sight of the flagstaff. The car was sidetracked at the post in the afternoon. The General at once made a thorough inspection of the buildings, grounds and water supply. Captain Gerhardt, the post commander, belonged to the 20th Inf. when the General was colonel of that regiment, so that, the insurrection over, the General and Mrs. Otis took dinner and received informally a number of old friends at Capt. Gerhardt's quarters. Then the young people were sent off to Helena to a concert, where they heard some good singing and music.

The next morning the General witnessed field target practice by Co. D, 8th Inf., following the line and being as much interested in counting the hits as in the old days when he was colonel. Mrs. Gibson gave the young people a "plunge" party at the Broadwater Natatorium.

After a lunch at Mrs. Gerhardt's, good-byes were said, the General went to town to return some calls and the special car went back to Helena where it was attached to the regular train bound for Fort Yellowstone.

THE CADETS AT BUFFALO.

The Buffalo "News" says: "Since the first of May Buffalo crowds have seen military galore—crack regiments from Canada, enlisted Regulars, regiments of State troops of the first rank, prize drill squads and innumerable military school contingents; accordingly they have been newly educated to instantly appreciate and applaud superiority in the proteges of Uncle Sam; that is to-day considered the model of scientific soldiery

throughout the civilized world. Indeed, West Point is not only not challenged, but is accepted, as the model military training school of the nations. Results such as the cadet corps presented to the astonished beholders of to-day's parade can be explained in only one way, it is the outcome of an unbroken record of 100 years. So obviously beyond comparison in military way is the physical 'set up' of the cadets, for which they are selected and to which they are trained; the immaculate appearance which is an exacting rule of the Academy, and the tactical skill which at West Point has been reduced to an exact science, that it were useless to expatiate upon it."

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Within less than two months two captains, eight commanders, nine lieutenant commanders, twelve lieutenants, twelve lieutenants, junior grade, in all thirty-four officers of the Navy, will receive their promotions as the result of the retirement of Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt, Sept. 2; Capt. Louis J. Allen, Capt. Lewis W. Robinson, Sept. 21; Capt. Robert E. Impey, Sept. 21; Capt. James M. Forsyth, Sept. 25; Capt. Geo. E. Ide, Sept. 27; Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Oct. 10. The officers in question with the dates of their promotion are Capts. Frank Wildes and Henry Glass, Oct. 10; Comdr. Seth M. Ackley, Sept. 2; Benj. F. Tilley, Sept. —; Harry Knox and Clifford H. West, Sept. 27; Comdrs. Fernando P. Gilmore and Eugene H. C. Leutze, Oct. 10.

Lieut. Comdrs. Nathan Sargent, Sept. 2; James H. Bull, Sept. —; Greenleaf A. Merriam, John R. Milton, Sept. 21; Wm. H. Nauman, Sept. 25; Geo. W. Mentz, Sept. 27; Sidney A. Staunton and Charles W. Bartlett, Oct. 10.

Lieuts. John J. Knapp, Sept. 2; Aug. C. Almy, John Hood, Carl W. Jungen, Edw. E. Hayden and Benj. C. Bryan, Sept. 21; Charles C. Marsh, Charles H. Harlow and Clarence A. Carr, Sept. 27; John B. Blish and William A. Gill, Oct. 10.

Lieuts. (J.G.) David F. Sellers, Sept. 2; Charles Webster, Sept. —; John T. Tompkins, John M. Hudgkins, Provost Babin, Simon P. Fullinwider, Sept. 21; Stephen V. Graham, Alfred W. Hinds and Ernest L. Bennett, Sept. 27; Wm. P. Scott, Joseph M. Reeves, Roscoe C. Moody and Fritz L. Sandoz, Oct. 10. Admiral Schley retires for age on the date named. The others who will retire for age are Allen, Feb. 23, 1902; Robinson, March 7, 1902; Farenholt, May 2, 1903; Forsyth, Jan. 1, 1904; Impey, March 17, 1907; Ide, Dec. 6, 1907.

The exact date of the retirement of Capt. Louis J. Allen is not yet determined, but it will be within a few days. He has applied for retirement with advanced rank after forty years' service, but his papers have not yet been returned by the President.

Captain Oscar W. Farenholt, U. S. N., who will be retired on September 2, was born in Texas, and entered the Navy at New York as a seaman April 18, 1861. He joined the frigate Wabash, flagship of Admiral Dupont, and participated in the engagements and battles at Fort Hatteras, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., Fort Pulaski, G. A., and in all the boat expeditions sent from the Wabash in the years 1861 and 1862, in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He was severely wounded October 22, 1862, at the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., where a force from the Wabash was covering the retreat of the Federal Army. As soon as he recovered from the wounds he entered the service again in February, 1863, for the especial detail on the monitor Catskill, and participated in her in the almost daily engagements with the defenses of Charleston from April, 1863, to April, 1864. He was by the side of Comdr. George W. Rogers when he and Asst. Paymaster J. G. Woodbury were killed in the pilot-house of the Catskill August 17, 1863. Captain Farenholt also participated in the successful storming party of Fort Sumter September, 1863. He was promoted acting ensign August, 1864, and ordered to command the schooner Henry James. He participated in the recapture of Plymouth, several engagements on the Roanoke, Chowan and Black Water Rivers and the capture of Fort Fisher. Other duty included service on the Asiatic, European and home stations in Alaskan waters and the light-house service. He commanded the U. S. S. Monocacy on the Asiatic Station under Admiral Dewey in 1898.

LESSONS IN SHIP FAILURES.

The reported utter failure of France's latest cruiser, the Jeanne d'Arc, which cost twenty-three million francs, and of the Chateau-Renault, which cost sixteen million, is something remarkable in naval shipbuilding. Each vessel took nearly six years to build, two years more than the contract time. At the steam trials of the Jeanne d'Arc only twenty-four boilers out of her thirty-six could be lighted. The heat in the engine room rose to one hundred and forty-nine degrees Fahrenheit. What the heat in the stokehold was nobody knows, as the stokers were forced to flee for their lives. The vessel re-entered Toulon going at three knots an hour. She will require an entirely new set of boilers. The Chateau-Renault's engines became heated and will be required to be replaced. The estimated expenditure on both vessels is put at several million francs. The "Marine Journal" directs the attention of France and other foreign governments to American shipyards, where war vessels are constructed that will stand the wear and tear incident to the strenuous business in which they are sometimes engaged.

It would be indeed interesting to see a French warship driven as the Oregon was, at top speed over thousands of miles of sea. What condition she would be in at the finish can be guessed, although, fortunately for France, all French ships are not like these two failures. Every navy has its mishaps, and perhaps as much is learned from failures as from successes; that is, those productions which come up to the current standard without displaying any radical advance or improvement on former methods of construction. These are called successes, but perchance less will be learned from them than from some ship which suddenly reveals a weakness that may call attention to the flimsiness of some theory previously considered infallible. From this point of view the sinking of Cowper Cole's turret vessel Captain with all on board may be regarded as not a wholly unmitigated misfortune. The French may get more instruction out of these two failures than she might obtain from years of smooth and uninterrupted successes. Warship building is much like the making of human character. Repeated failures often make an originally weaker man stronger than his originally abler rival ho, sailing through life on untruffled seas, finds no occasion to test his spirit and proves unequal to the task imposed upon him by a sudden shift in for-

tune. However, France is paying dearly for her experience and there are probably few nations willing to pay such a price for knowledge. The misfortune of all navies is that no conclusive test of the value of types can be obtained in the shock of battle, and then it is too late to remedy deficiencies. We learned little from our war with Spain, for the reason that the naval contest was too one-sided to subject our Navy to any such strain as will be put upon it in a contest with a well equipped and well handled navy. Perhaps it might be economy in the end to test some of our conflicting types one against the other, regardless of the immediate expense involved.

THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

The following letter from Rear Admiral Schley to the Navy Department in regard to its action on the Howison matter was made public Aug. 24 by Acting Secretary Hackett:

1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's letter of this date in my reply to my communication of the 19th inst.

2. While it is true that one of my counsel, Captain Parker, in reply to an inquiry made to him, did give his personal opinion of the several Rear Admirals on the active and retired lists, among whom was Rear Admiral Howison, I am assured by him that he believes the Secretary misunderstood him that any one of the officers named would be perfectly satisfactory to me. Captain Parker's conversation was had at a time when nothing was known of the alleged interview as published in the "Record."

3. In my letter of the 19th inst. I expressly stated my opinion of the high personal character of Rear Admiral Howison, and I avoided any expression of opinion as to the truth of the statements made in the newspaper clipping which I enclosed.

4. It was with the desire to avoid the necessity of making a formal challenge that I requested the Department to lay before Admiral Howison the statements that he is alleged to have made, and thus give him the opportunity to take such action as his sense of the propriety of the occasion might suggest.

5. I therefore respectfully state that the Department has not placed the proper construction upon my letter when it treated it in the nature of a preliminary challenge for cause. I could not challenge for cause until I discovered there was a cause, and the object of my communication, as is evident upon its face, was to ascertain if Rear Admiral Howison had made this statement. You will observe in this connection that in his original statement he says: "I have made no public utterance relating to this subject." I submit that his private utterances would affect his qualification as much as his public utterances, and my request was only to have this alleged interview submitted for his consideration.

Mr. Hackett has replied as follows:

The receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., explanatory of what was designed by your former letter of the 19th, upon the subject of the competency of Rear Admiral Howison to sit as a member of the court of inquiry convened at your instance, is acknowledged.

It fairly rained witnesses on Aug. 26, both the Judge Advocate and Admiral Schley giving out their lists that day. The list of Captain Lemly, the Judge Advocate, contains forty-six names, viz., five rear admirals, Sampson, Evans, Higginson, Cotton and Taylor; ten captains, nine commanders, eight lieutenant commanders, one captain of marines, nine lieutenants, one junior lieutenant, one ensign, one acting boatswain and one chief quartermaster. Captain Lemly's list follows:

Rear Admirals—Sampson, Evans, Higginson, Cotton and Taylor. Captains—Chadwick, Goodrich, Sigbee, Wise, Cook, McCalla, Jewell, Folger and Berry. Hannum, retired. Commanders—Potter, Wainwright, Eaton, Mason, Schroeder, Harber, Miller, Helmer and Bates. Lieutenant commanders—Staunton, Usher, Grant, Hodgson, Southerland, Schuetze, Potts and Sharp. Captains—Dawson, U. S. M. C. Lieutenants—Marsh, Wood, Blue, Doyle, Webster, Hood, Harlow, Dyson and McAlpine. Lieutenant (j. g.) Bennett. Ensign—Mustin. Acting Boatswain—O'Connell. Chief Quartermaster—Anderson and others.

This is the list of Admiral Schley: Rear Admirals J. C. Watson and Barker; Captains Clark and Cook; Commander Mason, Lieutenant Commanders Hodgson, Sharp, Sears, Griffin, Rush; Lieutenants Harlow, Wells, Carter, Patton and Simpson; Lieutenants (j. g.) Webster, McCauley, Moses, Ryan and Fitzgerald; Ensigns Rice, Wells, Halligan, Marble, Hand, Cronan, Macy and Able; Major P. St. C. Murphy, U. S. M. C.; Medical Director Paul Fitzsimmons, Past Assistant Surgeon Charles M. De Valla, Pay Inspector L. G. Hobbs, Chief Boatswain William L. Hill, Gunner F. T. Applegate and Carpenter George H. Warford.

There are several enlisted men in the Navy and three or four civilians who will be called by Admiral Schley whose names are not included on his list. All the officers named, with the exception of Rear Admirals Watson and Barker, Captain Cook, Captain Helm and Lieutenant Commander Sharp and Lieutenant Harlow were aboard the Brooklyn during the fight. Sharp and Harlow were aboard the Vixen.

Paraphrasing Tennyson, one may almost say aunt the Schley case:

"No morn doth wear to evening but some interview breaks out."

The latest was attributed on Aug. 26 by a Kansas City newspaper to Capt. James M. Forsyth, U. S. N., who passed through Kansas City on his way from San Francisco to Philadelphia. The captain was made to say this:

"While we have been instructed by the Navy Department not to discuss the merits of the case, every one knows that the Navy looks upon the controversy as an unfortunate affair. We believe there was plenty of glory for all concerned. The fact that a junior man was placed in command above his seniors is responsible for the whole business. Sampson was a captain, and the seventeenth ranking officer of the Navy. No one ever thought of him as the successor of Admiral Sicard, and I don't believe he ever thought of it himself, but he was familiar to the people of Washington, and they decided to place him in command."

"Of course, the officers who outranked him did not like it. It is not to be expected that they would, but Washington said Sampson, and that settled the matter. Schley was among the officers outranking Sampson, and he was thrown directly under the junior's command. He naturally felt the promotion more than any of the others. The battle of Santiago was one of the most brilliant in history. Regardless of who was responsible for such effective execution, there was glory enough for both Sampson and Schley. The controversy only serves to dim the brilliancy of the victory, and it is greatly to be deplored. That any one should question the bravery of either of the men is particularly unfortunate and wholly unjustified."

The Navy Department has written a letter to Captain Forsyth asking for an explanation of the interview.

The New York "Times" says: "This business of demanding an explanation of every man in the Army or Navy who says a word in favor of Admiral Schley

will soon become a bit tiresome, at least to the public, if the Navy Department does not once in a while show just a little interest in the officers who talk the other way. Criticism of Admiral Schley apparently does not count with the Departmental censors, for there has been a lot of it, first and last, without evoking a single reprimand or even a single question. Captain Forsyth, the officer last to be hauled over the coals, was quoted by a newspaper as saying that the real cause of all the trouble known as the Sampson-Schley controversy was the promotion of Admiral Sampson over the heads of his seniors. This implied a condemnation of those who did the promoting, and therefore was obviously incompatible with the regulations, but an uneasy suspicion is widely spread that if the Captain had said the selection made was for this or that reason absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of the war, nothing at all would have been done about the interview."

THE CENSURE OF ADMIRAL EVANS.

"Harper's Weekly" says: "Fighting Bob Evans has been censured by the Navy Department for having called the Hon. William E. Chandler an insect. I suppose it was the proper thing to do, for Mr. Chandler's alleged insectivity was inseparable from his office as Secretary of the Navy, so that in thus characterizing the man the Rear Admiral appears to have been disrespectful to the office, which is insubordination, and therefore should not be permitted. That the Department should act upon the insect in uno, insect in omnibus principle is a good sign. I have always maintained that we are lacking in respect to office in this country. I may think meanly of a man who is President of the United States, and I hold myself free to criticize him and his acts, but when I do so I feel obligated to put my disrespect before the world in a respectful manner, so that the reader may know that it is the man incident to the office and not the office itself that I think badly of. If I wanted to say that the present incumbent of the White House is a tool and a weakling—which I don't, for I don't think he is—I should not say, 'The President is a tool and a weakling,' but 'William McKinley is a tool and a weakling.' The distinction may be a fine one, but it is there, and I commend it to the respectful attention of those who write in critical mood of those in high places. As for Mr. Chandler's complaint against the Admiral, I do not know precisely why he feels so badly."

The New York "Times" says: "It may be stated without qualification that this blot on the Admiral's record was wholly illegal, for the Secretary of the Navy has no authority of law to administer a public reprimand except in carrying out the sentence of a court-martial. That this power has been abrogated before, sometimes for the benefit of naval discipline and sometimes to the humiliation of other worthy men, may be urged as establishing a precedent. We must not, however, forget that a thing, wrong in itself, can never become right through repetition. The wrong is thereby increased, not lessened. A correspondent has called our attention to the fact that the traditional forms of courtesy in use in the Department, even when addressing the youngest officer on the Navy list, and even when conveying a reprimand which the writer is authorized to administer, have been entirely ignored by the Acting Secretary in addressing one of the most distinguished officers in the Navy, and one of next to the highest rank."

THE PRINCETON CELEBRATES THE FOURTH.

Among the Fourth of July celebrations in the Philippines none was more interesting than that at Catbalogan, Island of Samar, where the matter of celebrating the nation's great day was undertaken by Capt. J. R. Selfridge, of the U. S. S. Princeton. Invitations had been sent to the officers of the 1st Inf. and 9th Cav., stationed there, and to prominent citizens, to join the Navy in its celebration, and at 9.30 a. m. boats were at hand to take off the visitors among whom were Col. A. A. Harbach, Lieut. Col. B. D. Price, Captain Buffington, Majors Brewer and Hughes, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Tayman, Miss Fannie Bell and a host of civilians. The Princeton was a mass of hunting from stem to stern and the visitors were received at the gangway by Captain Selfridge and officers of the ship. A program of sports was carried out by the crew with vim. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Price and Mrs. Tayman.

The petty officers were then called aft by Captain Selfridge, who proposed the following toast: "To the men behind the guns who win a victory in times of war and preserve the honor and dignity of their country in times of peace." The toast was drunk with a three times three. A luncheon was partaken of in the wardroom, where the toasts were in order as follows: "The President," "Our Army and Navy," "The King of England" and "Our English Friends." When Colonel Harbach got a chance he proposed "Captain Selfridge, Officers and Men of the Princeton." The national salute then boomed over the waters, and the band of the 1st Infantry played the "Star Spangled Banner."

DRILL OF THE N. A. SQUADRON.

The North Atlantic Squadron will engage while on the Southern drill grounds in the new system of gunnery practice as prescribed in recent orders of the Navy Department. These new instructions will take the place of two sea practices, and when a ship has gone through with the newly authorized gun drill, has had one record practice and four sea practices, her work will be considered complete.

The entire drill will consume the greater part of a month, and will include small arms target practice for all hands, sub-caliber practice, in which at 500 yards, with the ship under way, ten shots will be fired at a target from each class of gun, and preliminary target practice at one thousand yards by guns of 45 caliber and one-pounders.

The most important trial of marksmanship, and the one which will hereafter determine the fighting worth of ships, is known as "fighting efficiency practice." In this drill a target fashioned of spars and laid parallel to the water and sixty feet in length will be used. From this will rise miniature masts, ten feet high, rigged with canvas. The vessel will steam by this mark at a range of about two thousand yards, and, going at no less than eight knots, will fire each of the guns of her batteries in turn at the mark, bringing them all to bear in her run of perhaps a mile past the target. Actual hits only will be counted in this trial, and the ship's fighting efficiency will be rated by the percentage of hits out of total shots fired.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross, Capt. J. F. Moser, was at the Diamond Point Quarantine Station, Port Townsend, Washington, Aug. 17, with one of her crew down with the smallpox. The Albatross has been cruising in the Alaska waters for some weeks, and while near Sitka one of her crew was stricken with smallpox. The man was landed and placed in an improvised pest house near that place and the vessel was fumigated, and it was thought further danger from the disease was at an end, but later one of her firemen was taken down with the disease and Captain Moser deemed it best to go to Diamond Point, where the patient could be properly looked after and where the vessel could be systematically fumigated.

Senator Depew of New York, who was interviewed by the reporters on his return from Europe, said that considerable interest was manifested abroad in the Schley court of inquiry. He added: "The fact that Admiral Schley's daughter is married to Mr. Wadley, an Englishman, whose brother is the British Military Attache at Paris, and the Admiral's English connections, makes the feeling over there one of friendliness to him. The controversy itself is not doing us any good; it is arousing contempt and derision for the American Navy. The less said about the matter the better."

The schedule at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., for week ending Aug. 31, 1901, was as follows: Monday, Battle Problem, Main Problem, Tactical Game, and "International Law," Professor J. B. Moore. Tuesday—Conference on Main Problem, and "International Law," Professor J. B. Moore. Wednesday—Conference on Main Problem, and "International Law," Professor J. B. Moore. Thursday—Battle Problem, Tactical Game, Strategic Situation, and "International Law," Professor J. B. Moore. Friday—Tactical Game, Battle Problem, Main Problem, and "International Law," Professor J. B. Moore. Saturday—Strategic Game.

It is the intention of the Department to maintain the battleship Indiana in commission for drill and exercise functions at the Naval Academy, and it is understood that the past summer's experience has demonstrated the value of this ship for instructional purposes. The Indiana will be kept in "apple-pie order" during the coming Academic season to be in readiness for the summer cruise of 1902.

The torpedo boat Biddle, built by the Bath Iron and Shipbuilding Works, has been turned over to the authorities at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and will probably be assigned to duty with the North Atlantic fleet as soon as stores, crew and officers can be assembled. On the official trials the Biddle made a very fine performance and will undoubtedly give a good account of herself and her builders when placed in commission for actual service.

A diver sent down to examine the bottom of the U. S. S. Massachusetts, reports that she sustained no damage to her hull from her recent grounding in Nantucket Sound.

Civil Engineer Ernest P. Goodrich, U. S. N., who is in charge of the Department of Yards and Docks of the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the absence of Civil Engineer Asserson, went over the ground on Aug. 28 that is to be used for the new dry dock, to be known as No. 4. The plot of ground selected is very large and there are a number of buildings on it. The buildings that are doomed to destruction in order to make room for the new dock are No. 17, used as a saw mill; No. 19, boat shop; No. 44, master shipwright; No. 25, construction and repair rigging loft; No. 26, ordnance storehouse and the crematory. There will be nothing done on the proposed work for some time. It is estimated that the new dock will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,250,000. Of this sum only \$500,000 has been appropriated. The site selected for the dock is the one that Chief Naval Constructor Bowles favored, when he was stationed in the yard.

The U. S. S. Illinois at Newport News, Va., has been ordered into commission. The detail of her officers will be found in our Navy Gazette in this issue.

Several changes among captains in the Navy have been ordered, to take effect the middle of September. Capt. C. F. Goodrich goes to the League Island Navy Yard on Sept. 16 for duty as captain, relieving Capt. C. E. Clark, who has been assigned to duty as Governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, as the relief of apt. J. H. Sands. The latter will assume duties at Washington, D. C., as a member of the Naval Retiring Board.

The torpedo boat destroyer Bainbridge was launched at Philadelphia, Pa., on Aug. 27, Miss Louise Adele Bainbridge-Hoff, daughter of Captain Bainbridge-Hoff and granddaughter of Commodore Bainbridge, breaking the champagne bottle over the bow. The vessel is the first to be launched of a trio of destroyers now building at the Nease & Levy shipyards, her sister ships being the Chauncey and the Barnes. The Bainbridge is 245 feet long with a 23-foot beam. She has a quadruple-expansion engine. Her speed is expected to be 29 knots an hour.

Targets representing the sides of the U. S. S. Iowa, which are to be used at Sandy Hook in a trial of the Gathmann gun, are nearing completion at the Navy Yard New York. The armor for the targets was made by the Bethlehem Steel Co., and the plates are sixteen feet long by eight feet high, and eleven and one-half inches thick. When they are mounted the targets will weigh about forty-five tons each.

The U. S. monitor Amphitrite, Capt. Edwin S. Houston, sailed from Boston, Mass., Aug. 27, for her station at New Bedford, after a thorough overhauling in dry dock.

There will be a sale of condemned material, etc., at the Navy Yard, New York, on Saturday, Sept. 28. The list includes cutters, dinkies, sailing launches, whaleboats, a punt, four lifeboats and a life raft, railroad iron, slate, lumber, a typewriter, carpenters' tools, furniture, engines, machinists' tools, old books, pumps, copper wire, old flags, 110,520 pounds of shell, 47,980 pounds of steel, gun carriage, Lee rifles, revolvers, belts, bayonet scabbards, clothing and shoes. There are also in the collection knives, forks, table cloths, napkins, dollies, carpets, butter, flour and coffee, a number of musical instruments and electrical machinery.

The Admiralty has issued a highly technical record of the boiler-testing race between the cruiser Hyacinth, fitted with water-tube boilers, and the cruiser Minerva, having cylindrical, or Scotch, boilers. Rear Admiral Sir William Domville, chairman of the Boiler Committee, "refrains from expressing any opinion," but points out that the Hyacinth's coal consumption was 850 tons and that the Minerva's was 451

tons. The maximum horse power developed during a certain two hours' run was 8,700 for the Minerva and 10,000 for the Hyacinth, without the latter perceptibly gaining on the Minerva. The radius of action, so far as coal was concerned, at 7,000 horse power, was for the Hyacinth 2,930 and for the Minerva 3,000 miles.

The U. S. S. Montgomery, which has been undergoing repairs at the Navy Yard, New York, will be ready for commission on Sept. 3. She has undergone a complete overhauling. Her boilers have been retubed and so has her condenser, and the engines have also received the attention of the engineering department. All the wood work of the cruiser has been taken out and replaced by metal.

Bids will be opened at the Navy Department, Sept. 1, for the construction of our new buildings at the Naval Station at Algiers. The buildings to be competed for include a power house, smelting and foundry machine shops and offices. The aggregate amount to be expended is approximately \$100,000. In this connection Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has stated that he expects the new floating dry dock at the station to be ready for launching in the near future. The Department is now negotiating for the purchase of additional land upon which to locate a coaling station, the necessary plant and equipment, for which nearly \$300,000 has been appropriated. As the owners of the site desired have fixed a price too high for the Government, condemnation proceedings have been instituted.

In reply to a request of the War Department that old Pier 15, East River, be leased for the use of army transports, Acting Mayor Guggenheimer of New York has replied that the pier will not be ready for use for seven months, but at the end of that time a bid may be made by the Government. The rental is not to exceed the usual commercial charges.

The cruiser San Francisco has been selected by the Navy Department to be the flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, and, when she is placed again in commission, she will be ordered to proceed to her new station. It is expected that the San Francisco will be in readiness for duty some time early in the autumn. Up to the present time no officer has been finally chosen for duty as commander of the South Atlantic Station, but Rear Admiral Evans's name is prominently mentioned as a likely choice. There is still considerable gossip at the Navy Department as to the probable choice of the Secretary of the Navy of a flag-officer to succeed this winter, Rear Admiral Cromwell as commanding officer of the European Station. Rear Admiral Crowinshield's name has been mentioned in this connection and we still hear rumors that Admiral Dewey will be sent to the coronation of King Edward next June. The cruiser Olympia will probably be attached to the European Station some time during the winter.

A board of navy officers consisting of Capt. Charles J. Train, Commanders C. R. Roelker, C. E. Vreeland, Lieutenant Commander T. S. Rogers, Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, Lieut. A. S. Halstead and Assistant Naval Constructor D. H. Cox arrived at Newport, R. I., Aug. 29 to conduct the speed trials of the torpedo boat destroyer Stringham.

The proceedings and recommendations of the Court of Inquiry which recently met at New York to investigate the charges brought by Major Lauchheimer and Colonel Denny of the Marine Corps against Col. Robert L. Meade of the Marine Corps, have been received at the Navy Department, and are now being reviewed by the Judge Advocate General. For the present the Department positively refuses to make public anything pertaining to the action of the Court.

A cable from Capt. Jas. E. Craig, U. S. N., from Aden, on Aug. 29, announces the death of three members of the crew of the Albany by drowning. Frank Schlitz and Timothy McCarthy, who had been sleeping on the poop, slid overboard during an exceptionally heavy roll on Aug. 25, at night. The ship remained in that locality till long after daylight, but no trace of the men could be found. George Perkins fell overboard the next day and was drowned. His body was recovered and was buried ashore at Aden.

The Newport News Shipbuilding Company has informed the Navy Department that the battleship Illinois will be delivered to the Government at the company's yard on Sept. 10. Capt. George H. Converse is to be her commanding officer, and her crew is now being assembled on the receiving ship Franklin and at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

A recruiting party, under Lieut. DeWitt Blamer, U. S. N., is to make a tour through the Middle West. The Alvarado, commanded by Lieut. W. T. Cluversius, has been ordered to cruise along the shores of the Chesapeake during September on recruiting duty, and a recruiting party is to be sent during October and November to North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Commander H. G. O. Colby has been ordered to open a recruiting office in the Custom House, Boston, Oct. 1, as headquarters for naval recruiting in the Eastern States.

Private C. Donan, of the Marine Corps, has been awarded a life-saving medal by the Navy Department for the rescue from drowning of Private W. H. Gibson, a marine, at Olongapo, last June.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The revenue cutter Perry, Captain Failing, sailed from Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 23, for San Francisco, to replace her badly worn boilers. During the cutter's absence the Sound will be patrolled by the two revenue launches Scout and Gaurd. The Perry is the only one of the Pacific coast revenue fleet not in Northern waters.

AUGUST 27.—Capt. J. W. Howison, granted 30 days' extension of leave from Sept. 1.
2d Lieut. J. H. Rogers, granted 15 days' leave from Sept. 1.
2d Lieut. F. H. Dimock, granted five days' extension of leave.

2d Lieut. G. C. Carmine, ordered to the Gresham for temporary duty.
1st Asst. Engr. Robert Wright, order of Aug. 16 revoked and retained on the Perry.

AUGUST 28.—2d Lieut. R. O. Crisp, to report Sept. 10 on the Seminole for temporary duty.

1st Lieut. P. W. Thompson, ordered to the Woodberry at expiration of leave of absence.

1st Lieut. Howard Emery, to the Forward, and granted 30 days' leave.

2d Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte, granted leave to Sept. 15.
Constr. J. W. Lee, ordered to report at the Department Aug. 29.

The U. S. S. Petrel and Bennington at the Mare Island Navy Yard have been ordered out of commission. The names of the officers detached from them appears elsewhere in this issue.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.

Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

MAIL FOR WARSHIPS.

Mail for United States Warships in the waters of the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), Cuba, China, Canada or Mexico, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

Mail for United States Warships stopping at other foreign ports is subject to the foreign postage rates and conditions.

Mail for United States Warships addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York is promptly forwarded to destination by first opportunity.

Letters should be marked "Officer's letter" or "Sailor's letter," as the case may be. Should it happen that a letter be sent addressed to a point in the Philippines and the letter had to be forwarded to Japan for delivery, the recipient would pay the additional postage on delivery.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address North Atlantic Squadron at Fort Monroe, Va.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief. KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. B. H. McCalla. At Woods Holl, Mass.

ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Woods Holl, Mass.

ILLINOIS, Capt. G. A. Converse. At Newport News, Va. Address there. Will be commissioned Sept. 15.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Woods Holl, Mass.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Colon, United States of Colombia, South America, on account of revolution there. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Woods Holl, Mass.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, Commander-in-Chief. Squadron to rendezvous at Genoa, Italy.

Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Portsmouth, England.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Aden, Arabia. Proceeding to join European Squadron.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Aden, Arabia. Proceeding to join European Squadron.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton commanding South Atlantic Station temporarily. Left Pernambuco, Brazil, for Para. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. Sailed from San Francisco, Aug. 30, for Acapulco, Mexico, en route to Panama, United States of Colombia.

ABARENDA, Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Mare Island, Cal.

CONCORD, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

FRAGUT, Lieut. Thomas A. Kearney. At Sausalito, Cal.

OREGON, Capt. C. M. Thomas. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PETREL, Comdr. E. H. Gheen. At San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At Mare Island.

WISCONSIN, Capt. George C. Reiter. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remy, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Senior Squadron Commander. Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, Junior Squadron Comdr.

Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of senior squadron comdr., Manila, P. I.

BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief of Fleet), Capt. F. W. Dickinson. At Cavite, P. I.

NEW YORK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Cavite, P. I.

KENTUCKY (Flagship of Junior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Cavite.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Kan. Rohrer. At Cavite, P. I.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.

CAESAR (Collier, merchant officers and crew). At Cavite, P. I.

CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. At Brisbane, Australia.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Hong Kong, China.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Helm. At Cebu, P. I.

GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Cavite, P. I.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn. At Sydney, N. S. W.

HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Shanghai, China.

IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Cebu, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. Jas. K. Cogswell. At Iloilo, P. I.

MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. At Cavite, P. I.

MONADOC, Comdr. Arthur B. Spears. Left Shanghai, China, for target practice.

MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong-ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Canton, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

NANSHAN, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Uraga, Japan.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Chefoo, Japan. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. Patrolling Samar, P. I.

POMPEY, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Cebu, P. I.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Cebu.

SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Manila, P. I.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Zamboanga, P. I.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. Left Amoy for Fuchan, China.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Philip Andrews. At Cebu, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. William Swift. At Guam.

ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Lieut. John L. Purcell. Left Cavite, P. I., for Hong Kong.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

GUARDQUIL, Ensign Farmer Morrison. At Gandara River, Samar, P. I. Co-operating with the Army.

LEYTE, Ensign L. R. Sargent. Off Mindanao.

MARIVELES, Ensign Wm. T. Tarrant. At Cavite.

MINDORO, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Jr., at Cebu.
PANAY, Ensign Oscar D. Duncan. At Cuyo.
PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. Co-operating with Army at Samar.
PARAGUA, Lieut. Y. Stirling. At Iloilo. Will proceed to Cuyo.
QUIROS, Lieut. Wm. B. Fletcher. On Vigan Station.
SAMAR, Lieut. Edw. T. Witherspoon. Off Mindanao.
URDANETA, Ensign C. T. Owens. At Subig.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. Co-operating with Army at Samar.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Wat. T. Cluversius. At Elizabeth City, N. C. Address care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

BAILEY (torpedo boat), Lieut. L. A. Chandler. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore. At Brooklyn, N. Y. Will go out of commission Aug. 25. Address Navy Yard, New York.

CASTINE, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Gibraltar. Hold mail. Returning to the United States.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. Left Suez, Egypt, for Malta, en route to the United States. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. En route to Boston, Mass.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

HOLLAND (sub-marine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Newport, R. I. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MARIETTA, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Madeira. Returning to the United States. Hold mail.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Harbor Springs, Mich. Address there.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. En route to United States of Colombia. Address care of American Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. At San Francisco, Aug. 29. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. C. Cole. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

UNCAS, Chief Bsn J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Portsmouth, N. H., repairing until about Sept. 1. Address there.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Bremerton, Wash. Cruising in Puget Sound. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Cruising in accordance with the following itinerary: Arrive Algiers Sept. 3; leave Sept. 7, and arrive Tangier, Sept. 14; leave Sept. 15, and arrive Madeira, Sept. 21; leave Sept. 25, and arrive Trinidad, W. I., Oct. 25; leave Nov. 2, and arrive Santa Cruz, Nov. 10; leave Nov. 15, and arrive St. Thomas, Nov. 16; leave Nov. 23, and arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 13. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; postage foreign.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles F. Hutchins. At Greenock, Scotland. Cruising with following itinerary: Leave Sept. 2, and arrive Christiania, Norway, Sept. 7; leave Sept. 15, and arrive Helsingfors, Finland, Russia, Sept. 17; leave Sept. 21, and arrive Kronstadt, near St. Petersburg, Russia, Sept. 23; leave Sept. 25, and arrive Copenhagen, Denmark, or Kiel, Germany, Oct. 2; leave Oct. 6, and arrive The Hague, Netherlands, Oct. 10; leave Oct. 14, and arrive Plymouth, Eng., Oct. 18; leave Oct. 22 and arrive Madeira Islands Nov. 3; leave Nov. 8, and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Nov. 17. After leaving Boston, address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard. At Annapolis. Address there.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. John J. Hunker. Attached to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I.

DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. At Portsmouth, England. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. The itinerary of the Essex is as follows: Leave Newport, R. I., Aug. 30, and arrive Punta Delgado, Azores, Sept. 12; leave Sept. 21, and arrive Gibraltar, Sept. 30; leave Oct. 5, and arrive Madeira, Oct. 11; leave Oct. 19, and arrive Trinidad, B. W. I., Nov. 17; leave Dec. 1, and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 5; leave Dec. 18, and arrive San Juan, P. R., Dec. 20; leave Dec. 23, and arrive Curacao Jan. 2; leave Jan. 16, and arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22; leave Feb. 5, and arrive Guantanamo Bay, near Santiago, Cuba, Feb. 7; leave Feb. 21, and arrive Key West, Fla., March 2; leave March 6, and arrive Bermuda March 15; leave March 25, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. The itinerary: At La Rochelle, France; leave Aug. 30; arrive Lisbon, Portugal, September 8; leave September 13 and arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 16; leave Sept. 23, and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., October 16; leave October 18 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., October 25, 1901. Address during summer will be, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, England. All letters and sealed matter will cost five cents per half ounce.

INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. Address Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

LANCASTER, Comdr. H. B. Mansfield. At Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

MOHICAN, Comdr. A. R. Couden. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Cruising in Puget Sound.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Left Newport, Aug. 28. Itinerary: Arrive Gibraltar Sept. 21; leave Sept. 25 and arrive Naples, Italy, Oct. 10; leave Nov. 1; arrive Villefrance, France, Nov. 7; leave Nov. 14 and arrive Gibraltar Nov. 24; leave Dec. 2 and arrive Barbadoes, W. I., Dec. 25; leave Jan. 18 and arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 20; leave Jan. 30 and arrive St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 1; leave Feb. 17 and arrive San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 18; leave March 11, and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 1, 1902. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Port Royal, S. C., attached to Training School. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. On a cruise. arrive Gibraltar Aug. 30; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 6; arrive Boston Oct. 21. Address Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. H. Reeder. On a cruise. The itinerary is as follows: Arrive Glen Cove, N. Y., Oct. 1. Address care of Board of Education, 59th street and Park avenue, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Wm. J. Barnette. On cruise. Arrive Gibraltar Aug. 31; leave September 7 and arrive Madeira September 13; leave September 25 and arrive Delaware Breakwater October 5. Address until September 15 care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England; then 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. Richard P. Leary. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

WARASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.
DU PONT, ERICSSON, FOOTE, PORTER, RODGERS, SHUBRICK, STOCKTON.—At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

ALEXANDER. En route to United States, via Valparaiso, Chili. Address Bridgetown, Barbadoes.
HANNIBAL. En route to Nipa Bay, Cuba. Address care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
JUSTIN. At Yokohama, Japan. Address care Senior Squadron Commander, Manila, P. I.
LEONIDAS. At Washington, D. C. Address Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
NERO. At U. S. Coaling Station, Pichilique Bay, Mexico. Address La Paz, via Guaymas, Mexico.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address care of Post Office, Seattle, Wash.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

G. O. 52, JULY 1, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes changes in the United States Navy Regulations for 1900.

G. O. 59, AUG. 12, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Makes the following corrections, page 19, General Order No. 48: In column "Evening dress coat, sleeve," opposite "Naval cadet," strike out "do" and insert "Same as on frock coat." In the same column, opposite "Chief boatswain," strike out "do" and insert "No such dress." In the same column, opposite "Clerk," strike out "No such dress" and insert "do."

F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

S. O. 10, AUG. 16, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Upon receipt of this order commanding officers of all vessels will have base plugs and fuses removed from all projectiles above 5-inch and reassembled with a coating of thick red lead, in order that the screw threads and shoulders may be made perfectly gas-tight.

F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 23.—Capt. C. F. Goodrich, detached War College; to duty as captain of yard, League Island yard, Sept. 16, as relief of Captain Clark.

Capt. J. H. Sands, detached duty as governor Naval Home, Philadelphia, Sept. 17; to duty as member Naval Retiring Board, Washington yard, Sept. 18.

Capt. C. E. Clark, detached League Island yard, Sept. 16; to duty as governor Naval Home, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, as relief of Capt. Sands.

Comdr. J. S. Ogden, to duty as inspector of machinery, Works Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, Pa., as relief Lieut. Comdr. Potts.

Lieut. Comdr. S. Potts, detached duty Works Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, Pa., upon reporting of relief; to Indiana, Aug. 29.

AUG. 24.—Capt. O. W. Farenholt, retired from Sept. 1, 1901.

Comdr. H. Knox, when discharged Mare Island Hospital to home; two months' sick leave.

Naval Cadet W. S. Case, detached Yankton, Sept. 3; to duty in connection fitting out Illinois, Sept. 9, and on board when commissioned.

Naval Cadet S. W. Bryant, detached Yankton, Sept. 3; to duty in connection fitting out Illinois, Sept. 9, and on board when commissioned.

Naval Cadet C. A. Conway, to Yankton, Sept. 3.

Naval Cadet A. Andrews, to Yankton, Sept. 3.

Pay Insp. W. Goldsborough (retired), detached as pay officer, purchasing pay officer and general storekeeper, Naval Academy, Oct. 1, and continue duty as cadet storekeeper, Naval Academy.

Paym. H. T. Skelding (retired), detached duty as pay officer, purchasing pay officer and general storekeeper, Port Royal Station, and as pay officer of Topeka, Oct. 15; to home.

Paym. Hutton, detached New York yard, Sept. 12; to Indiana, Sept. 16, as relief of Past Assistant Paymaster Merriam.

P. Asst. Paym. W. H. Doherty, detached Mohican, Sept. 16; to home and wait orders.

P. Asst. Paym. J. H. Merriam, detached Indiana, Sept. 16; to duty as pay officer, purchasing pay officer and general storekeeper, Naval Academy, Oct. 1, as relief of Pay Inspector Goldsborough, retired.

P. Asst. Paym. G. Brown, Jr., to Mohican, Sept. 16, as relief of Past Assistant Paymaster Doherty.

Asst. Paym. F. G. Pyne, detached Chesapeake, when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paym. T. W. Leutz, to duty as assistant to general storekeeper, Washington yard, Sept. 1.

Asst. Paym. J. W. Morse, to duty as pay officer, purchasing pay officer and general storekeeper, Port Royal Station, and as pay officer of Topeka, Oct. 15, as relief of Paymaster Skelding, retired.

AUG. 25.—Sunday.

AUG. 26.—Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard, Lieut. J. E. Craven, Lieut. J. A. Hoogewerf, Lieut. H. G. Gates, Lieut. M. H. Signor, Lieut. H. C. Kuenzli, Lieut. J. McC. Luby, Lieut. F. H. Brumby, Lieut. H. Laning and A. Surg. J. B. Dennis, detached Chesapeake, when placed out of commission; to Naval Academy immediately.

Lieut. Comdr. N. R. Usher, detached duty connection with fitting out Illinois, when placed in commission; to duty on board as executive immediately.

Lieut. Comdr. R. Henderson, detached duty connection with fitting out Illinois, when placed in commission; to duty on board as navigator immediately.

Ch. Btsn. W. Anderson, detached duty connection with fitting out Illinois, when placed in commission; to duty on board immediately.

Ch. Corp. H. L. Martin, detached duty connection with fitting out Illinois, when placed in commission; to duty on board immediately.

W. Mach. J. W. Clark, detached duty connection with fitting out Illinois, when placed in commission; to duty on board immediately.

W. Mach. M. M. Schrieber, detached duty connection with fitting out Illinois, when placed in commission; to duty on board immediately.

Lieut. L. A. Kaiser, detached works of Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., Sept. 9; to duty connection Illinois immediately, and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. O. P. Jackson, detached Vermont; to duty in connection fitting out Illinois, Sept. 9, and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. J. V. Klemm, detached Vermont; to duty in connection fitting out Illinois, Sept. 9, and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. W. R. M. Field, detached Naval Academy; to duty in connection fitting out Illinois, Sept. 9, and to duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, detached Bureau of Equipment; to duty in connection fitting out Illinois, Sept. 9, and to duty on board when commissioned.

Naval Cadet S. M. Henry, to duty connection with fitting out Illinois, Sept. 9, and on board when commissioned.

Naval Cadet L. B. McBride, to duty connection with fitting out Illinois, Sept. 9, and on board when commissioned.

Gun. F. L. Hoagland, detached duty with Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., when Illinois is placed in commission; to duty on board Illinois immediately.

A. Gun. J. Kenyon, detached Franklin, when Illinois

is placed in commission; to duty on board Illinois immediately.

Lieut. N. E. Irwin, detached Constellation, Sept. 1; to Naval Academy, Sept. 15.

Lieut. T. T. Craven, to Naval Academy, Sept. 15.

Lieut. G. R. Marvel, to Indiana, Sept. 2.

Naval Cadet J. A. Furer, to Indiana, Sept. 1.

Naval Cadet W. B. Fogarty, to Indiana, Sept. 1.

Naval Cadet J. J. Hannigan, to Indiana, Sept. 1.

Naval Cadet A. G. Howe, to Indiana, Sept. 1.

P. Dir. D. A. Smith, retired from Aug. 27, 1901.

Paym. Clerk E. F. Delaney, appointed duty Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., report Sept. 1.

AUG. 27.—Comdr. E. H. Green, detached command Petrel, when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. R. Payne, Lieut. J. M. Hudgins, Lieut. E. F. Eckhardt, Lieut. C. P. Burt, Lieut. P. Washington, Ensign L. C. Palmer and A. Surg. C. D. Langhorne, detached Petrel, when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. E. K. Moore, detached command Bennington, when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. R. F. Lopez, Lieut. G. L. P. Stone, Lieut. S. B. Moses, Lieut. A. Crenshaw and Ensign G. B. Rice, detached Bennington, when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Ensign W. H. Reynolds, detached Bennington, when placed out of commission; to Indiana.

P. Asst. Surg. R. M. Kennedy, detached Bennington, when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Capt. L. W. Robinson, detached duty as inspector of machinery, Works Gas Engine & Power Company, Morris Heights, N. Y., Sept. 20; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. Moritz, to duty at Works Gas Engine & Power Company, Morris Heights, N. Y., Sept. 2, and as inspector of machinery at those works, Sept. 20, as relief of Captain Robinson.

Lieut. D. M. Wood, to New York yard.

P. A. Surg. D. H. Morgan, detached Monongahela; to Newport Hospital immediately for treatment.

Asst. Surg. T. Atkinson, detached Washington Hospital to Washash immediately.

Asst. Surg. A. W. Balch, detached Washash; to Monongahela immediately.

Ch. Btsn. C. F. Pierce, detached Chesapeake, when placed out of commission; to Naval Academy immediately.

Gun. A. C. Steinbrenner, warranted from Aug. 1, 1900.

Paym. Clk. M. J. O'Brien, appointment to duty at San Juan Station, dated Feb. 7, 1899, revoked.

Paym. Clk. J. J. Harvey, appointment to duty Chesapeake, dated May 15, 1901, revoked.

Paym. Clk. J. A. Kelly, appointment duty on Topeka, dated June 13, 1901, revoked.

Paym. Clk. H. C. Jordan, appointment duty Port Royal Station, dated March 18, 1901, revoked.

Paym. Clk. O. H. Berlin, appointment duty on Indiana, dated April 26, 1901, revoked.

AUG. 28.—Lieut. R. F. Lopez, upon detachment Bennington, to Wisconsin instead of to home.

Lieut. H. Eldridge, retired, detached Branch Hydrographic Office, Norfolk, Va.

P. A. Paym. G. C. Schaefer, detached Bennington, when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

A. Paym. D. M. Addison, detached Petrel, when placed out of commission; to home and wait orders.

Btsn. J. W. Stokley, to Indiana, as relief of Boat-swain Johnson.

Btsn. W. H. Johnson, detached Indiana, upon reporting of relief; to Columbia.

Gun. C. E. Jaffe, detached Philadelphia, upon reporting of relief; to Naval Academy.

Gun. G. G. Neumann, detached Naval Academy; to Philadelphia as relief Gunner Jaffe.

Carp. J. A. Barton, detached Philadelphia, upon reporting of relief; to Columbia.

A. Carp. J. F. McCole, detached Vermont; to Philadelphia as relief of Carpenter Barton.

Ensign J. T. Bowers, to home, immediately (Ranger).

Ensign W. P. Cronan, to home, immediately (Don Juan de Austria).

Ensign J. Halligan, Jr., to home, immediately (New York).

Ensign R. N. Marble, Jr., to home, immediately (Wilmington).

Ensign C. H. Woodward, to home, immediately (Isle de Luzon).

Ensign U. S. Macy, to home, immediately (Atlanta).

AUG. 29.—Lieut. J. Hood, detached Indiana upon reporting of relief; to Academy.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Kimmell, detached Academy Sept. 10; to Indiana as navigator as relief of Lieut. Hood.

Lieut. J. E. Walker, detached Torpedo Station upon completion of course; to Asiatic Station via transport sailing Oct. 1.

Paymaster's Clerk E. C. Griswold, appointment to duty on Bennington; dated Aug. 21, 1900, revoked.

Telegram from Rear Admiral Remy, Cavite, Aug. 30: Capt. Bertram S. Neumann, M. C., detached Kentucky; to Mare Island.

Lieut. John C. Leonard, detached Kentucky; to Wilmington.

W. Mach. Otto C. Dittich, detached Kentucky; to Manila.

Medical Insp. Daniel H. Bertelette, detached Brooklyn (fleet surgeon).

Lieut. Jas. G. Doyle, detached New York; to home.

Ensign Jno. Halligan, Jr., detached New York; to home.

W. Mach. Thos. F. Hobb, detached New York; to Yokohama Hospital.

Btsn. Osborn Delgnan, detached Wompatuck; to Mare Island Hospital.

Lieut. Daniel P. Menefee, detached Wilmington; to Mare Island Hospital (condemned by medical survey).

Ensign Ralph N. Marble, Jr., detached Wilmington; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. John E. Roller, detached Yokohama Hospital; to Monocacy (commanding Monocacy temporarily).

Ensign Clark H. Woodward, detached Isla de Luzon; to home.

Surg. J. E. Gardner, detached Brooklyn; to New York.

Ensign Wm. P. Cronan, detached Don Juan de Austria; to home.

W. Mach. Franklin F. Beers, detached Manila; to Kentucky.

Lieut. Walter Hall, detached Monterey; to Wilmington.

A. Surg. John M. Brister, assigned to Marine Brigade (Asiatic Station).

The Solace arrived at San Francisco, Aug. 29, with the following officers: Comdr. Herbert Winslow, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. M. Stoney, Lieut. Comdr. Allen G. Rogers, Lieut. Clarence A. Carr, Lieut. Herman O. Stickney, Lieut. Louis M. Nulton, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck, Lieut. Chester Wells, Lieut. Roscoe Spear, Ensign Henry L. Collins, Ensign Ernest C. Keenan (Yokohama Hospital), P. A. Surg. Sheldon G. Evans, A. Surg. Edgar Thompson, A. Paym. Eugene F. Hall, P. Clerk Fergus F. MacWille, Chief Salim. Michael P. Barr, Cadet Frank O. Branch, W. Mach. Jas. W. Murray, W. Mach. Chas. H. Hesung, Capt. Melville J. Shaw, M. C.; Lieut. Harold C. Reisinger. Passengers: Comdr. Geo. F. W. Halman, Lieut. Jas. E. Palmer, Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett, P. A. Paym. Robt. H. Orr, Paym. Clerk Aulsebrook, N. Con. Thos. F. Ruhm, Cadet F. V. Tomb.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 22.—Col. James Forney, granted leave of absence for thirty days.

Major Charles L. McCawley, A. Q. M., ordered to resume his duties as assistant quartermaster in Philadelphia.

AUG. 23.—Col. Frank L. Denny, Q. M., ordered to the Navy Yard, League Island, for the purpose of inspecting the new Marine Barracks, now nearing completion.

1st Lieut. L. F. Land, ordered to accompany the quartermaster to League Island.

Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, A. and I., and inspector of target practice, ordered to proceed to Sea Girt, N. J., in charge of the Marine Corps rifle team.

AUG. 24.—1st Lieut. B. S. Woog, detailed as judge advocate of a general court-martial now in session at Boston, in the place of Capt. D. Williams.

2d Lieut. B. W. Sibley, detached from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, and ordered to the U. S. S. Kearsarge, relieving 2d Lieut. P. M. Rixey, Jr., who is ordered to the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction at the School of Application.

Major Charles A. Doyen, granted leave of absence for one month.

Lieut. Col. C. C. Berryman, detached from Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, and ordered to Cavite, P. I., for duty with the 1st Brigade of Marines.

1st Lieut. H. C. Snyder, aide-de-camp, granted leave for one week.

AUG. 25.—Capt. H. H. Hall, leave of absence extended for a period of thirty days.

Col. R. L. Meade, granted leave of absence for one month.

2d Lieut. W. E. Smith, granted leave of absence for the period of forty days.

Col. C. C. Goodloe, paymaster, ordered to pay the troops stationed in Washington, and Major G. C. Richards, assistant paymaster, to pay the troops at Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

AUG. 26.—Col. G. C. Goodloe, granted leave of absence from Sept. 3 to 25.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we cannot promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

J. S.—Co. I, 13th U. S. Inf., has not yet arrived in the United States. It should still be addressed Manila, P. I.

L. Y. O.—Cos. H and M, 9th Inf., are on duty in the Philippines. Their post office address is Manila, P. I.

K. C. K.—We have no official knowledge that the vessels you refer to could not sail on account of desertions, and doubt the statement very much.

J. S. F.—The cadet representing the Arizona district at West Point passed successfully at the examination last June and his class standing is excellent.

MISS A. C. P.—The two additional cadets from each State to be appointed at large, allowed the Military Academy, are appointed by Senators.

W. B. G.—You could not transfer to the cavalry without losing relative rank or stepping over officers whose date of appointment was prior to yours.

M. H.—There is no authority to pay two months' extra pay to Volunteers mustered out on June 30, 1901.

D. M.—George D. Miller, 24th U. S. Inf., will not be discharged until June 12, 1902. He was present for duty with his company June 30, 1901, which was the last report.

LEXINGTON.—Desires to know where he can obtain an album of ships of the U. S. Navy.

W. D. G.—It is not yet determined when enlisted men of the Army will be given an opportunity again to go up for commissions; possibly not until June next.

J. P. P.—The man you refer to serving up in Alaska whose time has expired will be brought home before navigation is closed. This is the rule of the War Department.

J. W. T.—The 2d Infantry will sail from Manila for San Francisco early in September, 1901. The exact date is not set at this writing.

READER.—Write to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for a copy of the rules governing the admission of candidates, and it will be sent you. You will find all the information therein you desire.

A.—The 2d Infantry will sail for Manila from San Francisco early in September. Date not settled at this writing.

R. S. M.—William E. Hogan enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps last June and is now stationed at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

C. E. G.—The 9th Infantry is now in Manila. It is impossible to state when the regiment will return to the United States as no orders have been issued or even thought of at this writing.

WIS. VOL.—In regard to distinguishing companies and batteries of artillery it is proposed to re-number them: batteries from 1-30 and companies from 31-156.

J. A. G.—It is, of course, an advantage to have political backing, but there have been numerous instances recently of former Volunteer officers being appointed by their records only. You have a chance.

S. J.—We do not understand your question. You speak of 1st and 2d Battalions, but mention no regiments. Repeat your question giving the number of the regiment the battalions are in.

F. L.—You cannot be examined until next June. You will then have served the two years now required by law for enlisted men desiring appointments as second lieutenants.

J. A. P.—The question you ask has not been decided officially but it is the belief at the War Department that the surgeons will only serve until February 2, 1903, without reference to the dates of the individual appointments.

AVERY.—See G. O. 35, May 6, 1898, published in the Army and Navy Journal about that time. If you have not a copy of the volume, you can look in the files in our office any time.

H. Z.—There is the school ship St. Mary's at New York which trains boys for the merchant service. This vessel is under the care of the Board of Education, and the boys receive no pay while on the ship. There are training ships for boys in the Navy, and you can enlist at any of the navy yards. There are also training ships for landmen.

J. A. L.—You will have to apply through your Congressman to Congress for a special pension bill in your case. As to the charges against you for subsistence while in the hospital, write to the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., making a complaint with a complete statement of facts.

DISTRICT asks: (1) How many second lieutenants of artillery rank from February 2, 1901? Answer.—Sixty-two. (2) How many from May 8, 1901? Answer.—Thirty-six. (3) When the Artillery Corps is full, how far down the list will promotion to first lieutenants reach? Answer.—Down to and including H. C. Williams, No. 43.

D. J. asks: (1) The date of the commencement and ending of the Spanish War from which dates are computed counting double time towards retirement? Answer.—From April 25, 1898, to April 11, 1899. (2) What is the prospect of the 25 years retirement bill becoming a law? Answer.—There is not the slightest probability of its becoming a law in the opinion of those conversant with the subject.

P. L. W.—The Pay Department informs us that you are not entitled to the travel pay which you claim for the reason that you were not discharged under the provisions of G. O. 48, which you quote as cause for your discharge. It will be seen from your papers submitted that the Major General Commanding did not grant your application for such discharge. Hence you have no claim against the Government for travel pay for a discharge which was not granted.

B. T. asks: (1) A soldier serves 10 years continuously, is discharged, stays out two years, and then enlists again, what will his pay be per month on entering the Service again? (2) Is there at the present time \$1 per month retained from any enlisted man's pay, if not, what does Par. 1228, A. R. 1901, mean? Answer.—(1) Same as a recruit; to obtain increase for previous service he must re-enlist within three months from time of discharge. (2) No. In the regulations as printed the \$1 per month clause is an error and should have been struck out.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 30, 1901.

The Bureau of Navigation has forwarded to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy the following list of candidates who have taken the required mental examinations before the Civil Service Commissions, with the name, place of examination and Congressional district: Stanford D. Hooper, prin., Washington, D. C.; 7th Cal. Edwin S. Hottinger, prin., Washington, D. C.; 4th Ill. John H. Peyton, alt., Jacksonville, Fla.; 2d Fla.

Principal to be examined at the Naval Academy: H. W. McDavid, prin., St. Louis, Mo.; 18th Ill. Wm. E. Bringham, alt., St. Louis, Mo.; 18th Ill. Thos. E. Dooling, alt., St. Louis, Mo.; 18th Ill. Harry A. Craig, alt., Indianapolis, Ind.; 7th Ind.

Principal to be examined at the Naval Academy in September:

Clyde Hunter, prin., Indianapolis, Ind.; 8th Ind. Earl P. McClung, alt., Indianapolis, Ind.; 8th Ind. Jesse T. Armfield, alt., Indianapolis, Ind.; 8th Ind. Robt. W. Fisher, alt., Indianapolis, Ind.; 8th Ind. Harry E. Shoemaker, alt., Indianapolis, Ind.; 8th Ind. Geo. B. Davenport, alt., Indianapolis, Ind.; 8th Ind. Truby C. Martin, prin., Wichita Kan.; 2d Kan. Wm. E. A. Nottorf, alt., not given; 5th Kan.

Principal to be examined at the Naval Academy: Roy C. Smith, prin., Grand Rapids, Mich.; 4th Mich. Samuel P. Savage, alt., Grand Rapids, Mich.; 4th Mich. S. LaBounty, alt., Detroit, Mich.; 7th Mich. Clyde Ross, alt., Detroit, Mich.; 7th Mich.

Principal and another alternate to be examined at the Naval Academy:

Roscoe D. Ford, prin., New Orleans, La.; 6th Miss. Alternates—Louis D. Cause, Geo. E. Brandt, Elino N. Williams and Virgil E. Lea, all of the 6th Miss. Fred C. Jacobs, alt., St. Louis, Mo.; 8th Mo.

Principal to be examined at the Naval Academy:

Russell B. Williams, prin., St. Louis, Mo.; 9th Mo. Alternates—Harry A. Ball, Geo. F. Davis, Robt. B. Maddox and Owen T. Bennett, all of 9th Mo.

Principal to be examined at the Naval Academy:

Ernest Graut, alt., San Francisco, Cal.; 11th Mo. Noel B. Rawls, alt., not given; 1st Neb. Guy W. Cochran, alt., not given; 1st Neb.

Principal to be examined at the Naval Academy:

Arthur K. Lee, alt., Omaha, Neb.; 3d Neb. Milo F. Draemel, alt., Omaha, Neb.; 3d Neb.

Principal to be examined at the Naval Academy:

Hugh H. Hunter, prin., Fort Wayne, Ind.; 4th Ohio. Geo. R. Bonner, prin., Toledo, Ohio; 9th Ohio. S. Howard Lawson, alt., Toledo, Ohio; 9th Ohio. Earl K. Solesher, alt., Toledo, Ohio; 9th Ohio.

Principal and another alternate to be examined at the Naval Academy:

Geo. M. Rhodes, Jr., prin.; not given; 2d S. C. Alternates to be examined at the Naval Academy if principal fails:

Wm. H. Caruthers, alt., San Antonio, Tex.; 12th Tex.

Principal to be examined at the Academy:

Henry E. Farintosh, alt., Richmond, Va.; 10th Va.

Principal and alternate to be examined at the Naval Academy:

Chas. E. Wildish, prin., Milwaukee, Wis.; 4th Wis. Hugh Allen, alt., Milwaukee, Wis.; 4th Wis. Walter F. Lehfeld, alt., Milwaukee, Wis.; 4th Wis. Roland L. Hustis, alt., Milwaukee, Wis.; 4th Wis.

The examinations of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy will begin at the Academy on Sept. 2. Under the recent order of the Secretary of the Navy this will be the last time that candidates will be examined at Annapolis.

The mental examinations of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy will be held in the boat house at the Naval Academy as follows: Tuesday, Sept. 3—9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 3 to 5 p. m., English studies. Wednesday, Sept. 4—9 a. m. to 12 m., arithmetic; 4 to 5 p. m., geometry. Thursday, Sept. 5—9 to 11 a. m., algebra; 1 to 5 p. m., re-examination in English studies. Friday, Sept. 6—9 a. m. to 12 m., re-examination in arithmetic. Saturday, Sept. 7—9 to 11 a. m., re-examination in geometry. Physical examinations of candidates will be held as soon as the candidates have passed their mental examinations. Candidates will provide themselves with everything that is needed in an examination.

The cadets who arrived at the Naval Academy Aug. 28 will be given one month's leave to visit their homes. Cadets who were found deficient in their studies at the annual examinations will remain over at the Academy during the month of September and will observe a routine of study hours and recitations for three weeks, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. On Sept. 27 they will be given a re-examination.

Naval Cadet Merlyn G. Cook, a member of this year's graduating class, who was, for hazing a cadet of the fourth class, deprived of receiving his diploma with the rest of his class in June, will be given his diploma as soon as the cadets arrive at the Naval Academy. Superintendent Wainwright will probably deliver the diploma to him.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

August 26, 1901.

Col. and Mrs. Dickman and family have returned from a several weeks' tour of the Northern Lakes.

Col. Lebo, of the 14th Cav., arrived Aug. 21 from Manila and took command of the Post Thursday, relieving Lieutenant Lee.

Colonel Jackson (retired), bought the beautiful home of W. M. D. Lee in the city and will reside there in the future. Mrs. Jackson's sister, Miss Calhoun, will make her home with them. Mrs. Jackson is now visiting her niece, Mrs. James McCord, of St. Joseph, at her summer home in Wequetonsing, Mich.

Capt. C. W. P. Collins is in receipt of a letter from his daughter, Mrs. Van Patton Anderson, who arrived from Manila on the transport Inman. Mrs. Anderson was obliged to leave Manila on account of the illness of her baby. The physician advised a sea voyage which has been beneficial. Mrs. Anderson will return to Washington, D. C., as soon as possible.

Capt. Daniel C. McCarthy will leave this week for Galveston, Tex., where he has been detailed as a member of a board for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the defenses of the harbor of Galveston, with a view of determining the advisability of re-establishing garrisons at certain places or of concentrating the entire garrison at Fort Crockett, Tex. Lieutenant and Mrs. Keyes, Captain Crosby and Lieutenants Heins and Williams, who came from Fort

Riley on Friday to attend the reception tendered Colonel Lebo, returned home Saturday.

Capt. O. B. Meyers has been appointed regimental quartermaster of the 14th Cav.

The reception given Friday evening by the ladies and officers of the garrison, at Pope Hall, in honor of Colonel Lebo was a most beautiful affair. The decorating was done under the direction of Captain and Mrs. C. C. Smith. The receiving party, composed of Colonel and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, Colonel Cooper, Colonel Lebo and Captain and Mrs. C. C. Smith, stood in the northwest corner of the hall which had been converted into a cozy corner by the use of rugs, divans and prettily shaded lamps. Lemonade was served throughout the evening on the north veranda while refreshments and punch were served from an artistically adorned table on the south veranda. The reception was followed by dancing, the music being furnished by the 14th Cav. band. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Trimmer, Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Reuz, Colonel and Mrs. Gillpatrick, Mrs. M. S. Thomas, Mrs. Minnie C. Taylor, Misses Josephine Angell, Genevieve Thomas, Lillian Dougherty, Dulcena Yates, Geraldine Taylor, Rose McKee, Katherine Niehaus, Mabel and Blanche Neely, Marie Godsworth, Elizabeth Bittmann, Mattie and Kate Stone, Messrs. Alex. Caldwell, J. M. Niehaus, Arthur Megill, George Few, J. C. Stone, Paul Johnson, Drs. S. F. Neely, Stewart McKee and F. M. Thomas, of the city; Miss Williams of Beaumont, Tex.; Miss Harrington, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Miss Cox, of Chicago; Lieutenant and Mrs. Keyes, Miss Adams, Captain Crosby, Lieutenants Heins and Williams, of Fort Riley; Chaplain and Mrs. Robinson, Major and Mrs. McClaughry, Captain and Mrs. Groves, Dr. and Mrs. Underwood, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis, Captain and Mrs. O. B. Meyer, Colonel and Mrs. Dickman, Mrs. Getty, Mrs. Polhemus, Mrs. Jordan, Misses Jordan, McClaughry and Hardee, Captain McCarthy, Major Hardee, Captain Walker, Lieutenants Day, Pillow and Jordan and Alex. Robinson.

An interesting ceremony took place at Newport, R. I., Aug. 27, in St. Mary's Church, when the infant son of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Cameron McKel Winslow was christened H. Cameron McKel Winslow, the sponsors being H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr., uncle and aunt, respectively, of the boy.

Mr. John Baker, who served as an acting master, U. S. N., celebrated with Mrs. Baker the 50th anniversary of their wedding, Aug. 27, at their residence, 17 Irvington place, Irvington, N. J.

Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Art. Corps, commandant at Fort Adams, paid a short visit to New Bedford and Fort Rodman, Mass., this week.

Major William Black, C. E., commandant of Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y., has been conducting negotiations to add 24 acres to the reservation which are likely to prove successful. What with engineers and artillery the post is somewhat crowded.

Capt. John Conklin, Jr., Art. Corps, now commanding at Fort Columbus, expects to go about the middle of September to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to organize.

Capt. W. E. Craighill and Lieut. F. W. Alstaetter, C. E., with Co. A, Battalion of Engineers, joined at Willets Point, N. Y., Aug. 29, from the Philippines via San Francisco. Contract Surgeon Hall was with the detachment.

General Stewart, A. G., of Pennsylvania, who recently broke his leg in a runaway accident, is reported as in a critical condition, but with hopes of recovery.

Our old acquaintance at Governors Island Capt. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., then A. D. C. to General Merritt, has been actively engaged in chasing insurgents in Batangas Province, P. I. Captain Hale is a very active and energetic officer.

Miss Julia Tompkins, lately visiting her brother, Capt. Frank Tompkins, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., has rejoined her father, Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., at Highland Falls, N. Y.

Lieut. Edward Canfield, Jr., Art. Corps, left Fort Adams, R. I., on a short leave to visit friends before joining the 7th Battery at Fort Riley.

Lieut. R. J. Reaney, 2d U. S. Cav., visiting in New York City, leaves next week to join his troop at Matanzas, Cuba.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Aug. 22, 1901.

Among the new arrivals in the garrison are Captain and Mrs. Burgess, who were recently married in San Francisco.

Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who returned on the Sheridan, left Wednesday, Aug. 21, for Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Howard Kip of the U. S. Marine Corps is in the city for a brief stay, and is a guest at the Occidental.

Miss Cora Smedberg, daughter of Colonel Smedberg, retired, who has been visiting friends in San Rafael, has returned to the city.

Maj. Oscar F. Long and Mrs. Long are visiting in San Francisco en route for Del Monte.

Among the officers in the general hospital suffering from dysentery are Lieut. Robert F. Jackson of the 3d Cavalry and Lieut. L. Persons of the 4th Cavalry.

Captain Marshall, who has been in the general hospital for some time, has fully recovered. The captain and Mrs. Marshall have taken quarters in the garrison.

Mrs. Adams, wife of Lieut. Col. Adams of the 18th Infantry, has as her guest Mrs. McFarland.

Capt. Charles Hobbs and his family have gone to Santa Cruz Mountains for a few weeks.

The engagement is announced of Miss Francis Bruce, of San Francisco, Cal., to Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, U. S. A.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ashton H. Potter and Miss Ruth McNutt are at the hotel Del Monte, where they will remain for some weeks.

Asst. Surg. H. S. Greenleaf, who returned from Manila on the Sheridan, has been assigned to duty at Alcatraz Island.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Kilbourne are guests of Major and Mrs. Lockwood.

Lieut. Harry James, who has been in the general hospital for some weeks, accompanied by his wife and small daughter, left Wednesday, Aug. 21, for Chicago, Ill.

The marriage of Lieut. Dennis Nolan, U. S. A., and Miss Julia Sharp, daughter of Maj. A. Sharp, was solemnized Wednesday morning, Aug. 22, at the Colonial. Only the near relatives of the family were present at the wedding. Immediately after the wedding breakfast Capt. and Mrs. Nolan left for New York, where the former will soon take his position as instructor of international law at West Point.

Among the Army officers visiting the city and registering at Department Headquarters during the past week were: Chaplain William Colbert, Surg. Robert

T. Olivet, Lieutenant Abbot, Capt. H. H. Pattison, Capt. O. Edwards, Capt. Samuel P. Lyon, Lieut. M. W. Falls, Lieut. Frederick A. Dale, Capt. J. E. Woodward, Capt. W. E. Craighill, Capt. T. M. Corcoran, Capt. E. Hinds, Capt. William J. Snow, Lieut. E. Williams, Lieut. Col. W. P. Vose, Capt. L. M. Fuller, Lieut. C. T. Boyd, Capt. D. A. Frederick, Lieut. L. D. Cabell, Lieut. Henry F. Greenleaf, Major C. P. Miller and Capt. B. B. Hyer.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Aug. 22, 1901.

The Club at Fort Thomas gave a very pleasant entertainment at cards on Saturday evening, Aug. 24, in the Club house. The gentlemen's games were carried off by Mr. Hallebush and Mr. O'Reilly, and the ladies' by Mrs. Owen and Miss Bryan. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Claggett, Major and Mrs. Owen, Chaplain and Mrs. Pruden, Mrs. Comegys, Misses Dameron, Phillips, Chalmers, Cochran; Messrs. Furay, O'Reilly, Claggett, of Fort Thomas, and Dr. and Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. Dameron, Misses Avery, Martha Southgate, Mildred Southgate, Bryan, Jenkins, Clark; Messrs. Southgate, Hallebush, Avery, Helm, of Newport.

Co. D, 2d Infantry, under command of Lieut. Cortland Nixon, has arrived from Columbus Barracks.

Co. A, 2d Infantry, under command of Lieut. F. W. Rowell, has completed its practice at the rifle range. It has brought in two sharpshooters and several marksmen. The other officers on duty with it were Lieut. Thorne Strayer and Dr. P. C. Hutton.

Co. D, 2d Inf., under command of Lieut. Courtland Nixon, has completed its practice at the rifle range. It brought in one sharpshooter and several marksmen. The other officers on duty with it were Lieut. E. H. Yule and Dr. P. C. Hutton. While out at the rifle range several men of Co. D found pearls in mussel shells taken from the bottom of the Licking river.

The drought of the last six weeks has at last ended, and with the copious rains of the last week the parade ground is looking much more natural.

A Club was reorganized on Aug. 16, under the name of the Fort Thomas Athletic Club. Mr. H. B. Claggett was re-elected president.

Col. Edmund Rice, the new commandant, and Mrs. Rice have arrived at the post and have selected quarters No. 1, which is being thoroughly overhauled and cleaned.

Mrs. Claggett, wife of Major J. R. Claggett, 2d Inf., has returned to the post after a six weeks' absence. Lieut. Thorne Strayer, recently appointed from the Volunteers and assigned to Co. A, is spending a month's leave on the Atlantic coast. Lieut. E. H. Yule, Battalion Q. M. and Commissary, has gone before the Artillery Board at Chicago, where he will take an examination for that branch of the service.

Lieut. Col. Nixon, 2d Inf., has gone to New York, where he will take an examination for the Engineer Corps. Lieutenants Furay and Barber, recently appointed from the Volunteers, have arrived at the post and are assigned to Cos. B and C respectively. Colonel Bennett, retired, is at the post as the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Cochran.

MASSACHUSETTS ITEMS.

Boston, Aug. 27, 1901.

A mild panic ensued at the Navy Yard on discovering that a portion of the new drydock had caved as a result of moisture in the ground. A portion of the new concrete foundation is temporarily submerged.

Col. Henry Clay Cochrane, who has been ordered to the Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, is at present with his family in Pennsylvania.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has established a service at the Navy Yard in Building 34, and the first message went over the wire Tuesday.

Several Army officers from Fort Warren were entertained at the Pemberton Hull Thursday. They were Major General Brooke, Lieutenant Colonel Morris, Major Patterson, commanding the Fort; Captains Palmer, Brown, Chase, Adams and Lieutenants Matthews and Carson.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil passed through here last week on his way to Bar Harbor, where he is at the Louisville along with other naval officers, among them Admiral Upshur. Much disappointment reigns at that resort over being deprived of a visit from Admiral Bedford's English squadron. The North Atlantic is doubtful as well.

Col. Edmund Rice, who is still here convalescing, watches with interest the appointments of the men under his command as Volunteers in the 26th Infantry, among them being Lieut. George R. D. McGregor, who was appointed Monday as second lieutenant in the Regular Army.

Civil Engineer Richard C. Holliday reported at the Navy Yard Monday, and will relieve Engineer Maxson, who goes to Cavite. He is likely to remain here some time—at least until completion of the plans for the construction of the new dock and buildings contracted for.

M. U. B.

FORT RILEY, KAS.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 27, 1901.

Capt. William S. Pierce, O. D., arrived Monday from Rock Island, Ill., and Capt. Beverly W. Dunn from Newport, R. I., to investigate the premature explosion of the shell in the 7-inch siege-howitzer.

The post commander, Col. Geo. W. Rodney, purchased recently a Kaintuck thoroughbred, a beauty and very valuable animal, the finest saddle seen here for many a day.

Captain and Mrs. William Yates departed last Saturday for Macon, Ga., where they will enjoy a two months' leave. The captain returned recently from the Philippines, where he had been on duty for two years.

Captain and Mrs. Alonzo Gray, Lieutenant and Mrs. Allen C. Keyes, Captain Crosby, and Lieutenants Williams, Hayne and Russell took a trip to Fort Leavenworth Friday afternoon to attend a reception tendered Col. Thomas C. Lebo, commanding the 14th Cav., returning Saturday.

A dental surgeon reported here for duty this week. Capt. W. J. Snow, recently from the Philippines, reported here for duty and assumed command of the 20th Battery, F. A. Henry C. Newbold assigned as 1st lieutenant to same battery also arrived here this week.

The first parade of the 1st Squadron of Cavalry took place last Saturday on the cavalry parade ground and

was indeed a very creditable showing; they are rookies no longer, and their bucking bronchos behaved like old war horses, testifying to the hard, patient and efficient work of the officers.

Major O'Connor returned Sunday from Fort Leavenworth where he spent ten days on the examining board. Capt. Alonzo Gray, commanding Troop D, of the 14th Cav., will go on a recruiting detail, which is not only regretted by the officers and their families in losing a prime favorite in the estimable wife of the captain, but also by his troop, which greatly admires him for risking his own life to save that of one of his troopers in the Smokey River week before last.

Lieutenants Pope, Clark and Hyde returned from New York, where they had reported to the examining board with a view to transfer to the engineer corps.

The "hop" at the post hall last Saturday evening was greatly enjoyed by the officers and ladies of the post.

Captain Vestal, of Fort Slocum, N. Y., arrived at this post with about 50 recruits for the artillery, and left again for one day's stay.

1st Lieut. and Post Adjutant Philip Ward who recently left on short leave for Oswego, N. Y., and 1st Lieut. and Acting Q. M. "Andy" Moses, are among the latest batch of officers promoted to captaincies in the Artillery Corps. The news was received here with great satisfaction and genuine joy, as they both are great favorites at this post.

Capt. William Lassiter, the genial captain of the 19th Battery, Field Art., paid Kansas City a short visit over Sunday.

There are now over 1,200 officers and men at this post with a fine band, the 9th, of the Artillery Corps, a lively and "likely" garrison.

Captain Crosby, commanding Troop B, of the 14th Cavalry, is sporting a fine team of roadsters, a pair of "black beauties" recently purchased, and claims that he will not take anybody's "dust" now.

WEST POINT.

West Point, Aug. 29, 1901.

The members of the class of 1902 will consider the old cadet saying, "1st class camp is just like furlough," applicable to Camp Michie, if not to Camp Stotsenberg, the freedom from restraint, the liberty enjoyed by the corps at Buffalo, as well as the novelty of the surroundings, will make the camp a pleasant memory to all cadets now in the corps.

The furlough class reported at 2 p. m., Wednesday, August 28. The other classes left Buffalo on Wednesday night, arriving at West Point in time for mess hall breakfast, Thursday morning.

The furlough hop is on the program for Friday evening, August 30. On Saturday lessons will be given out for Monday, September 2d, when recitations will be resumed and drills also.

During the past week the officers of the new detail have been reporting for duty. The following is the list of officers comprising the detail: Captains Hanson, Palmer, H. M. Reeve, Malone, M. O. Bigelow, Hagood, Abernethy, and Bowley, and Lieutenants Oakes, Nolan, Kerth, Berry, B. C. Davis, Humphrey, Murphy, Roberts and Jewell. Of the old detail there have arrived Captain Jervey, Lieutenant Stuart and Captain Jamieson.

Captain Landis and his wife will return to the Point Aug. 30, and will occupy the quarters vacated by Captain Morrow.

Work on the new quarters at the south end is progressing. They will present a fine appearance when completed. A new road which is being constructed in front of these quarters will render them and the old Kinsley mansion much more accessible.

Capt. Horace M. Reeve, of the new detail, has seen active service in Cuba and in the Philippines since he was last on duty at West Point. Several of his sketches made in the trenches while under fire are in the rooms of the Drawing Academy.

Rev. Dr. Banister, of Huntsville, Alabama, has been a guest of his son, Dr. J. M. Banister.

Colonel and Mrs. Maginnis, parents of Mrs. Barnum, are guests of Captain and Mrs. Barnum.

Captain Kuhn has been Acting Superintendent since the departure of the corps for Buffalo.

Lieut. Charles L. Frohwitter, 1st Art., visited the post last week.

Two hundred and forty new dictionaries have been purchased for the use of the cadets in their rooms, one being assigned to each room. Of this number 110 are "The Standard," and 120 "Websters."

FORT HANCOCK, N. J.

Fort Hancock, Aug. 28.

The formation of a new company in June, with the advent of some officers to increase the commissioned roster, and the arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton's fleet of cup lifters, has livened things up considerably at this post in August.

Colonel Burbank having met Sir Thomas on his previous trip, the latter has most pleasant feelings for the entire garrison, and many social visits are interchanged.

A grand social and field day is arranged for Sept. 2, Labor Day, to include field sports, baseball games with the 13th N. Y. regiment, dance and supper in the evening, to which the Erin and Porto Rico crews are invited, with all the remainder of the Shamrock's retinue. It was to be a garrison affair, but the 55th Co. withdrew, leaving the 48th and 95th Cos. to do the honors.

As an evidence of the fact that the War Department has not quite forgotten this place, Lieutenants Craig, Dunn and Steger have arrived and are grappling with the intricacies of artillery matters with a vim.

Grading on the new parade is nearing completion and the top soil about to be placed, so the post is rapidly approaching its look of completeness, but the barracks are crowded.

Captain Horn seems to have found, after much difficulty, a golf course of two holes at the post and keeps practicing. Dr. and Mrs. Dutcher have arrived at the post. Oh, for an Exchange building!

NEMESIS.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Aug. 28, 1901.

Ex-Attorney General Richard Olney gave a dinner Wednesday at his seaside home at Falmouth, Mass., in honor of Rear Admiral Higginson.

The old frigate Minnesota started on her funeral trip Tuesday to Eastport, Me., where she will be broken up.

She was towed stern first by tugs and turned over to the outside tugs Tormentor and Boxer.

Tuesday evening the Keersarge Naval Veterans with ladies enjoyed a moonlight sail down the bay.

Mr. Charles H. Cramp, of Philadelphia, is in Boston making arrangements for the trial trip of the Russian battleship Retzau over the Cape Ann course.

A regimental association composed of Volunteers who served in the 6th Massachusetts Infantry is being formed in Boston, with Col. Charles Kimball Darling as its official head. About 1,200 are eligible. Seed was sown for this at the recent camp at Framingham.

Col. Henry S. Osgood, U. S. A., and Mrs. Osgood are entertaining Gen. Charles Garcia, son of Gen. Calixto Garcia, of Cuba. Colonel Osgood is about turning over the office property, papers, etc., belonging to the Government to Captain Logan, preparatory to his departure for Manila Sept. 16. Mrs. Osgood and daughter, Harriet Osgood Clendenin, and the latter's young son, Dana, sail from New York via Gibraltar and the Suez Canal for Manila in the fall. Mrs. Clendenin has written a touching little poem, "Taps," for the October issue of "The Patriotic Review." She has recently completed a new book and is at work on another on army life.

Mrs. Roy C. Smith, daughter of Admiral Sampson and family, are at Jamestown, R. I., for a few weeks.

REGULARS AND MILITIA AT LONG BRANCH.

An interesting and instructive military tournament was held on the Monmouth County Horse Show grounds at West End, Long Branch, N. J., on Aug. 23 and 24, its chief promoters being Lieut. Col. Thomas J. O'Donohue, A.A.G., 5th Brigade staff, and Walter E. Hildreth, proprietor of the well-known West End Hotel, who spared no pains for the success of the event, and gave all the participants a royal good time. The first arrivals on the ground were a detachment of some 60 men of the Artillery Corps U. S. A., from Fort Columbus, and a company from the 12th Regiment of New York National Guard, made up of details of men from several companies. Capt. Jas. A. Shipton, U. S. A., was in command of the regular force, and Sergeant Loughlin of Company C commanded the 12th Regiment men until Captain Stebbins arrived. The company of the 12th had also hired a portion of the 8th Band of the Artillery Corps from Fort Columbus, in charge of Chief Bugler Strets, which added to the pleasures of the trip.

Both commands traveled together on the way down, and at once affiliated. Each company had the requisite camp equipment, the 12th being the fortunate possessors of a field oven, which was used to advantage by both commands. Such a comradeship had grown up between the two companies that it was decided that the rations of all should be thrown together for a consolidated mess, details from both companies serving as cooks.

Tents were up in short order, on the morning of Aug. 23, followed soon after by the savory smell of rations cooking for the noonday meal. Guards were established, and all camp routine strictly observed. While there were quite a number of old campaigners among the men of the 12th, there were also some new men, and to these especially the regulars served as an object lesson.

The 1st Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., in command of First Sergeant Kean, also arrived at Long Branch on Friday, quarters being provided for it at the West End Hotel.

The 2nd Troop of New Jersey, Capt. Edwin Fields, marched from Red Bank to participate.

The first military event on Aug. 23 was a bayonet drill by the detachment of U. S. Coast Artillery under Captain Shipton, who was assisted by Lieut. William S. Browning, and the clocklike evolutions of the company aroused the greatest enthusiasm. They were a fine-looking lot of men, and thoroughly disciplined.

A flag drill by the 1st Signal Corps, followed by the speedy erection of a signal tower, composed of four long poles and a number of small pieces of joist, showed the corps off to great advantage. Then the New Jersey troop took the field, and gave an exhibition of skilled riding. The first event was the pursuit race. In this one man was unhorsed, and as soon as he touched the ground he showed rare presence of mind by lying perfectly still; by so doing his own horse shielded him and another rider just behind him was enabled by a dexterous move to avoid trampling on him. An exciting melee concluded the exhibition of the troopers.

Next the 12th regiment men in command of Captain Stebbins and assisted by Lieut. J. G. Benkard, came on the field in double time, and took position for a musical drill, using rifles and executing the movements as prescribed in Butt's manual. Then to the music played by the detachment of the Artillery Band, the men went through the evolutions in the most surprising manner, and with a regularity that could hardly be surpassed. None appreciated this fact more than the regulars, and the latter were the first to send forth volleys of applause. This concluded the military exhibition of Aug. 23, and it was the great topic of conversation all through Long Branch.

Saturday, Aug. 24, proved unfortunate as to weather conditions, the rain falling in a deluge intermittently, making it almost impossible for spectators to attend, except at the risk of a thorough drenching. Quite a number, however, braved the elements, and were fully rewarded for their temerity.

In addition to the troops which gave exhibitions on Aug. 23, several new companies put in an appearance. These were a company of the 8th New York, in command of Captain Cowdrey, and in the same party were Major Kirby, Lieutenants Spear, L'Esperance, and Bullivant. Company B of the 4th New Jersey, commanded by Capt. Frank A. Reinhard, assisted by First Lieut. Fred Ege and Second Lieut. Earl T. Dabb. Capt. B. M. Gerardin, Adj. and Capt. B. F. Moore, Jr. Q. M., were also of the party.

Capt. L. W. McLeod of the 71st New York, commanded a representation from that command, assisted by Lieutenants Jenkins and Gallagher.

A provisional company from the 22nd New York was in command of Lieutenant Parks.

All the newcomers were quartered at the West End Hotel, through the courtesy of Mr. Hildreth, and they were made thoroughly welcome. When the men marched to meals everybody in the hotel turned out to cheer them, and the spacious corridors and stairways leading to the big dining hall were not large enough to hold all the guests who desired to welcome the soldiers. If there are any people opposed to the uniforms of Uncle Sam or the State troops they were not at Long Branch, for wherever the men appeared their popularity was apparent.

Captain Shipton's command of regulars marched on the drill ground on Saturday afternoon in command

of Lieutenant Browning, and opened the military exercises by an exhibition drill in extended order. It was a splendid exhibition, especially the volley firing, which was delivered in absolute unison. Then the company from the 12th gave its now celebrated musical drill, and the 1st Signal Corps repeated its exhibition of flag signaling and tower building. All three commands were cheered to the echo for their splendid work.

Next followed a combined review and parade, which turned out to be a very pretty ceremony. Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, 22nd N. G. N. Y., was acting colonel, with Major A. H. Abeel, 5th Brigade Staff, acting regimental adjutant. The 1st Battalion was composed of the U. S. Artillery company, Captain Shipton; 12th Regiment company, Captain Stebbins; 22d Regiment company, Lieut. Parks. Major Kirby, 8th N. Y. commanded the battalion, with Lieutenant Browning, U. S. A., as battalion adjutant. The 2nd Battalion was in command of Captain L. W. McLeod of the 71st N. Y., with Lieutenant L'Esperance as adjutant, and consisted of Co. B, 4th N. J., Captain Reinhard; 71st Regiment company, Lieut. Jenkins; 1st Signal Corps N. Y., Sergeant Godel, and Troop 2 of New Jersey, Captain Fields.

In the absence of the Governor, the review was tendered Mr. W. E. Hildreth, whose staff consisted of Col. J. J. O'Donohue, N. Y.; Lieut. Col. Alstrom, N. J.; Capt. J. H. Wells, 71st N. Y.; Capt. E. Fields, N. J.

The command presented a most beautiful line, and there was absolute steadiness in the ranks; in fact, a prettier ceremony, despite one or two small technical omissions, is rarely seen, which is all the more praiseworthy when it is considered that the several companies came together for the first time.

In the evening all the military men were entertained at a big clam bake, arranged by Colonel O'Donohue, Mr. Hildreth and others, after which the several commands left for their home stations. The company of the 12th spent Sunday at Pleasure Bay at the expense of Colonel Dyer. All the military men were loud in their praises as to their treatment.

STATE TROOPS.

An enjoyable fishing excursion is promised by Co. B of the 12th N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 15, when the steamer Robert Haddon will leave pier 4, East river, at 7 a. m., sharp, for the fishing grounds outside Sandy Hook. The tickets, which were \$2, include refreshments, lunch, bait, etc. The Haddon is a fast boat, and will reach the best fishing locality early, insuring a good day's sport. Experts who will be on the steamer will guide it to the haunts of the Snoney tribe, and there should be a big catch for every person on board.

Co. A of the 23d Regiment, N. Y., has decided to go on a march out leaving the armory Aug. 31, and returning Sept. 2. The details for the trip are now being arranged. Co. I has elected 1st Lieut. Frank I. Perry, captain, in place of Hamlin, resigned. Captain Perry has been connected with the regiment for some 17 years.

A vacancy in the 47th Regiment, N. Y., for major, caused by the retirement of Major Eddy, is commencing to excite the attention of the officers of that command. Among the candidates already mentioned are Capt. H. C. Lyon and Thomas E. Jackson. Co. D will go on an outing to Sea Cliff from Aug. 31 to Sept. 2. The company will leave for Sea Cliff by boat and return by train. A supply of tents and other camp equipment will be taken. Lieut. R. P. Ketcham is chairman of the committee in charge. Members from other companies can participate in the outing should they so desire.

Ex-Sergt. Charles E. May, of Troop C, of New York, has accepted the nomination for 1st lieutenant of Co. D of the 47th Regiment. The election has been ordered for Sept. 14.

The second corps of cadets of Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Walter F. Peck commanding, left Boston Aug. 17 for Boxford for a tour of camp duty. Following is the roster of the corps: Lieut. Col. Walter F. Peck; Major Andrew Fitz, Surgeons Voss and Sturgis, Adj. H. A. Titus, Quartermaster Ira Vaughn, Paymaster Edward Maloon, Inspector of Rifle Practice Robert Robertson; Co. A, Capt. Philip Little, Lieuts. Symonds and Dyer, 40 men; Co. B, Capt. Arthur N. Webb, Lieuts. Graham and Burbeck, 35 men; Co. C, Capt. John H. Spencer, Lieuts. F. A. Perkins and Peach, 35 men; Co. D, Capt. Reuben Ropes, Lieuts. J. N. Clark and H. S. Perkins, 42 men; Cadet band Jean Missud, leader, 25 men.

The officers of the 9th Regiment of Massachusetts are actively engaged in making preparations for the coming visit of the 69th New York on Labor Day. They expect to furnish each man of the 69th with a comfortable cot in the big armory. It is understood that company officers will remain with their men. The field and staff will probably take quarters at a nearby hotel. As at present understood, the New Yorkers will leave home late Saturday afternoon, Aug. 31, and come to this city via the New York, New Haven and Hartford road (all rail) in two sections. They will reach Boston about 1 a. m., Sunday, Sept. 1, and will be escorted quietly across the city to the East armory by a committee of the officers of the 9th. Sunday the regiment will attend mass, and later be taken about the city. Monday's program has not been arranged, but there will doubtless be a parade, a sail down the harbor, etc. The 69th will send on a caterer, and meals will be furnished the men in the armory, where there are ample cooking facilities and table accommodations.

Governor Crane reviewed the Second Corps of Cadets at Boxford Aug. 14 and the Massachusetts Naval Brigade on Thursday at Fort Rodman. Despite rumors that the Naval Brigade was to be disbanded, quite the opposite feeling exists among the members, who are rallying to the support of their new commander, Capt. G. R. H. Buffinton. The men are in fine fettle and have put in a profitable tour of duty. The attendance has been 90 per cent. Captain Weeks maintains that the naval organization can be made the most valuable military auxiliary under State control, and he hopes to extend the usefulness of his command.

Col. William Oakes, commanding the 5th Infantry, M. v. M., intends to qualify every man of his command, and has issued strict orders regarding marksmanship, the season for fall shooting being nearly on. Colonel Oakes endorses the idea of camping his regiment apart from the brigade, and another year may see this done. He was impressed with the work of the 8th Infantry, which made this departure with marked success this year.

The team to represent New York in the matches at Sea Girt, N. J., is composed as follows: Captain—Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, ordnance officer, N. G. N. Y. Adjutant—Capt. William H. Palmer, I. S. A. P., 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y. Surgeon—Capt. Charles Dwight Napier, assistant surgeon, 23d Regiment. Coaches—Private Walter Reid, Jr., Co. G., 7th Regiment; 1st Lieut. T. A. Brown, 80th Separate Co., Elmira, N. Y. Team and Substitutes—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Wiswall,

Co. F, 7th Regiment; Private B. S. Meyer, Co. C, 7th Regiment; Corp. William B. Short, Co. D, 7th Regiment; Private Alexander Stevens, Co. C, 7th Regiment; 1st Sergt. John Corrie, Co. C, 12th Regiment; 1st Sergt. Charles H. Smith, Co. B, 12th Regiment; Sergt. William S. Lamb, Co. B, 12th Regiment; Sergt. F. J. Laughlin, Co. C, 12th Regiment; Capt. Frederick A. Wells, Co. B, 23d Regiment; Capt. Henry E. Evans, assistant I. S. A. P., 69th Regiment; Sergt. John H. Doyle, Co. H, 71st Regiment; Ord. Sergt. Henry Daube, 71st Regiment; 1st Lieut. Jeremiah Hunter, Co. H, 71st Regiment; Corp. Kellogg K. V. Casey, Co. B, 71st Regiment; 1st Lieut. Robert Hyars, Co. E, 71st Regiment; 1st Sergt. W. F. Leushner, Co. B, 74th Regiment. The team will be quartered at the Beach House during the shooting, and the 12 men to shoot will not be selected until the time for shooting arrives.

The Naval Brigade of the Massachusetts Militia concluded its annual encampment on Aug. 24 at Fort Rodman, Mass., where in addition to excellent facilities for infantry and artillery work, there was good mooring room at the government breakwater for the cutters and ample sea room in which to operate them and the converted steam yacht Inca. Speaking of the tour of duty, the Boston Sunday "Herald" says: "It was Captain Buffington's first tour as chief of brigade, and a majority of his staff also were entirely new to their duties. His announcement that this would be a camp of instruction was carried out completely. The brigade was very largely made up of recruits, and the first two or three days were taken up with actual instruction in artillery and infantry drill; target practice with the 1-pounders and sub-calibers. As a change in the regular programme, swimming and rowing matches were announced, with suitable prizes to go to the winners. The best of discipline generally prevailed. The men were kept in camp at all hours, and the various tours of duty found each company on hand for work with its full complement. There is much to teach and a great deal to absorb in this naval work, and none too much time in which to do it. The camp opened with the command raw, particularly in the ceremonies; at its end it was able to keep in line with the best of the State's foot troops. To be sure, many points that are covered by the State's infantry were slighted or omitted on this tour, but another year will show these parts ironed out and the concern running smoothly as the best in the land. Sentry duty was as well done as could possibly be expected, while the quiet of the camp after taps was exceptional. One member of the staff should not be forgotten, and that one is Lieut. Thomas R. Armstrong, engineer. It was due to his enthusiasm, knowledge and mechanical skill that the Inca had been made ready for the tour. He was not content with directing repairs, but was down below and all about the engine working all the time like a beaver."

In the 9th New York there is some tall electioneering being done incident to filling the vacancy of Lieut. Col. Major S. E. Japha, and Capt. John J. Byrne are candidates for the place. For the vacant majorship, Capt. W. Willcocks, senior captain, seems to be the favorite. On a caucus ballot on Aug. 26 Major Japha received seven votes and Captain Byrne twelve. There were five Japha men absent, it is claimed, which shows the strength of the candidates to be even. It was a lengthy caucus.

The 2d Battery, N. Y., Capt. David Wilson, had the honor of firing the salute at the opening of the new Harlem river bridge between First and Willis avenues on Aug. 22. An enjoyable clam bake was held by the battery at Westchester Park on Aug. 24.

The offer of cash prizes for marksmanship, made by Brig. Gen. McCoskey Butt to the organizations that then composed the General's brigade, still holds good. Although the old 1st Brigade organization no longer exists, General Butt is nevertheless interested in its progress in rifle practice, and at the end of the season the prizes he offered will be presented.

The 8th Separate Co., N. G. N. Y., of Rochester, celebrated its 38th anniversary by a street parade and an outing at Newport on Irondequoit Bay, Saturday, Aug. 24. The company was mustered into the State service as Co. E, 54th Regiment, in 1863. Henry B. Henderson, who was made captain of the company July 12, 1865, has been placed upon the retired list. He is succeeded by Capt. Charles Alonzo Simmons, formerly 2d lieutenant of the 1st Separate Co., Rochester.

WOUNDED IN THE CHEST.

(From the Washington Star.)

Sixto Lopez still refuses to believe the news from the Philippines. There is reason to fear that Sixto has been hard hit in the pay roll.

A SENTIMENTAL CHIROPODIST.

Contrasting life in the boudoir of such ladies of 1776 as "Janice Meredith" with the private life of the belles of Cavite, P. I., 1901, "The Open Door," published on the U. S. F. S. Kentucky gives this picture:

Scene.—In the drawing-room of Senorita Carmencita de Silvia, Cavite, P. I., U. S. T. Carmencita and her friend, Maria Theresa Anacomillo are talking of a recent fiesta which they attended and at which they met a number of Army and Navy officers.

Carmencita.—"Did I tell you, Maria, mio, about Lieutenant D?"

Maria.—"No, Carmencita. Digame vind."

Carmencita.—"Sabé? He and I had a two step together and while dancing one of my slippers came off and I ran a splinter into my toe. It was mucho malo—I shall never go to another fiesta without wearing socks, like Americanos."

Maria.—"But of Senor D?"

Carmencita.—"Ah! He was mas bonita—muchacha bueno was no name for it. He took a nino machete out of his pocket and removed the splinter. But I was so unnerved—if he hadn't have given me a cigarro to smoke, I should have fainted. Must you vamoze, Maria? Well then, adios!"

The last issue of the American Newspaper Directory, just issued by George P. Rowell & Co., of 10 Spruce street, New York, is more complete in many respects than any of its predecessors, and is fully up to the high standard which this publication has maintained for thirty-three years. A new feature of the volume is the list of newspapers and periodicals in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

What the Emperor of China needs is some friendly advice from the Sultan.—Baltimore American.

First Lieutenant of Infantry, commission bearing date February 2, 1901, desires transfer with First Lieutenant of Cavalry. Address Room 7, 1517 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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BORN.

PHELAN.—At 11 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, Cal., August 10, 1901, to Mrs. Henry duR. Phelan, wife of Captain Phelan, Assistant Surgeon, a son.

SCHOONMAKER.—At Fort Preble, Mo., August 16, 1901, to the wife of Sergt. N. D. W. Schoonmaker, 75th Co. Coast Artillery, a son.

MARRIED.

BEEKMAN—AUSTIN.—At New York city, August 28, 1901, Captain William Schuyler Beekman, 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., to Miss Eudora Elizabeth Austin, daughter of Mr. Alexander Wallace Austin.

LOMAS—SWAYNE.—At Church of All Angels, Shinnecock Hills, Long Island, N. Y., Mr. Harold Lomas to Miss Virginia Washington Swayne, daughter of General Wager Swayne, U. S. A.

MACCLOSKEY—MONRO.—At Pittsburg, Pa., August 14, 1901, Miss Sara Monroe to Lieut. Manus MacCloskey, Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

McKINSEY—YEAGER.—On August 25, 1901, at the residence of the bride's parents, Quartermaster Sergeant and Mrs. Yeager, by the Rev. Bernard Kelley, Chaplain 10th U. S. Infantry, Commissary Sergeant William S. McKinsey to Miss Frederica Yeager, all of Fort Crook, Neb.

NOLAN—SHARP.—At San Francisco, Cal., August 14, 1901, Miss Julia Grant, daughter of Major and Mrs. Alexander Sharp, to Lieut. Dennis E. Nolan, U. S. A.

DIED.

BURNAP.—At Germantown, Pa., on August 19, 1901, Ellinora Montgomery, wife of the Engineer George J. Burnap, U. S. N., retired, and daughter of the late Lieut. William James Montgomery, 3d West India Regiment, British Army.

CLAYTON.—At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., August 26, Post Quartermaster Sergeant Frederick A. Clayton, U. S. A., of appendicitis.

DODD.—At her home in Indianapolis, Ind., August 21, 1901, Mrs. Eliza J. Dodd. Mrs. Dodd was the mother of

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DOWNER.—At Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, August 3, 1901, at 3:55 p. m., Dr. J. Walter Downer, of Norfolk, Va., aged 46 years.

DANA.—Killed on railroad crossing at Bronxville, New York, on August 22, 1901, Dr. Alfred S. Dana, son of Gen. N. J. T. Dana, U. S. Army.

McLEAN.—At Baltimore, Md., August 20, 1901, Mrs. Emily Chapman Gordon McLean, wife of Commander Thomas Chalmers McLean, U. S. Navy.

PICKERING.—At Portsmouth, N. H., August 17, 1901, Mrs. Mary P. Pickering, widow of the late Commodore Charles W. Pickering, U. S. Navy, and mother-in-law of Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. Heffenger, U. S. Navy, retired.

WILLIAMS.—At Plainfield, N. J., August 24, 1901, Brig. Gen. Robert Williams, U. S. A., retired, of apoplexy.

WORDEN.—At Richmond Hill, L. I., August 22, 1901, Alonzo Worden, cousin of the late Rear Admiral John L. Worden, U. S. N.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" reports that the British cavalry maneuvers, which terminated July 27, will be remembered as those during which steam transport and motor cars were first used. Three 25 h. p. steam wagons were supplied by Messrs. Thornycroft, and were used throughout the march with entire success. Whereas the service wagon can only be loaded to one and a half tons, a steam wagon, which approximately occupies the same space, carries five tons, and can draw an equal weight, with but slight diminution of speed. The steam wagon, moreover, can travel at the rate of five miles an hour, with an average consumption of one hundredweight per twenty miles. In addition to the steam wagon a petrol motor was tried, but it was not successful. Three motor cars were placed at the disposal of the staff by the Automobile Club. A detachment of volunteer cyclists were also employed, relieving the 7th Hussars, who were utilized to represent a cavalry screen thrown out to protect an army supposed to be camped at Salisbury, whose position of strength a flying column consisting of the Queen's Bays, the 7th Hussars, two batteries R. H. A. and two companies mounted infantry, under the command of Major General Manning, had been sent out to ascertain.

The loss of 270 men by a collision between the Konig Wilhelm and the Grosser Kurfurst is ascribed to the confusion resulting from a want of system in helm command. During the last thirty years, as we are told by a writer in the "Armee und Marine," the system followed in the German Navy sends the ship to starboard when the order "Steuerbord ruder" is given. Before that the contrary was the case, and the ship went to port (backboard). In the German mercantile marine the old system was retained, and in 1891 the North German Lloyd introduced a third system by substituting the words "right" and "left" (rechts-links) for "Steuerbord" and "Backbord," and some other companies followed the example. It has now been decided by representatives of the Bremen companies that the system used in the Imperial Navy shall be adopted, and it is hoped that it may become general, so that the much desired result of uniformity may be obtained.

The apparent diminution in the outlay for the French Navy during the coming year, which shows a total of \$62,419,590, is ascribed to the transfer of the Colonial troops to the Department of War. Allowing for this item there is an increase of \$2,319,440. The program for 1902 includes the beginning of 24 vessels—4 battleships, 2 armored cruisers, 2 destroyers and 16 first-class torpedo boats; the continuation of 53 vessels and the completion of 42—5 armored cruisers, 1 protected cruiser, 3 destroyers, 2 sea-going torpedo boats, 23 first-class torpedo boats and 8 submarines. A large number of new vessels will be completed in 1903, 1904 and 1905, 302 vessels of various types being added to the French Navy between this and 1906. It will require liberal appropriations from Congress and a wise program of shipbuilding to enable us to maintain even our relative importance as a naval power during the coming years. Germany is not behind France in her efforts to strengthen her navy.

The German maneuvers will begin in Eastern Prussia on Sept. 7, when the 1st Army Corps, under Count Finck von Finckenstein, will parade at Königsberg, and proceed thence to Dantzig, where it is due to arrive about Sept. 15. Again, as last year, there will be preliminary maneuvers, when the two cavalry divisions of the 17th Army Corps, under Von Leutze, which is expected near Dantzig on Sept. 16, will operate in front of the two armies as reconnoitering and covering cavalry. Meanwhile the maneuvers of the fleet collected in the Baltic, and at the mouth of the Vistula, will be in progress in connection with the movements on shore. It is reported that the gunboats and torpedo boats will ascend the river and endeavor to prevent its passage. The army corps maneuvers will last from the 17th to the 20th. At the conclusion all the troops will return to garrison by rail, even the cavalry and artillery.

In an article analyzing the reorganization of the United States Army, the London "Times" says: "The forces of the United States can be largely increased under the new act, but the organization will apparently remain rudimentary in some important respects; while the central administration is based upon no principles and the staff arrangements are almost as defective as our own."

PASTIMES OF ROYALTY.

The author of the "Private Life of King Edward VII." when he was Prince of Wales tells us that he has always regretted that he did not in his youth become an adept at cricket and football. He is fond of the water, and Ascot week was always wound up by a water picnic, given by the royal family on the beautiful lake at Virginia Water. Boats and water velocipedes were provided for the Prince and his friends, and he himself liked nothing better than to do an hour's rowing before they landed and dined in the little Swiss cottage that overlooks the lake. His yachting experiences began almost with his life, and as a practical sailor and manager of a yacht he is said to have no superior in the Solent. His racing yachts have at times swept the board of prizes, and he was generally on board during an important race. The cups and pieces of plate won were sent to grace the sideboard at Sandringham and Marlborough, and the prize money was given to the captain and crew. On one occasion, when the Prince and Princess of Wales were making a short trip in the magnificently equipped yacht of the Viceroy of Egypt, a sharp storm arose and on the first pitch of the vessel mixed the royal party up on the floor with the beautiful plate and cut glass and costly Sevres dinner service brought out in honor of the visitors. The Prince of Wales would hardly make the mistake of providing such a lay out at sea. Admiral Erben tells a story of dining on the Prince's yacht with a quartette, consisting of the Prince, the Emperor of Germany, the Duke of Connaught, and himself. When the Admiral returned to his ship his Japanese cook, eager to increase his own repertoire, asked what the royal party had for dinner. When he was told that it was simply corn beef and cabbage, he went into his galley and wept.

Of all games cards stand first in the royal affections, and it will be remembered that one of the most unpleasant experiences of his life is associated with a card party. He is also fond of dancing, and could dance a Highland fling with any one in the Kingdom. He is a fine skater, as well as dancer. Hockey is another favorite amusement, and as captain of a hockey team the Prince, in the winter of 1894-'95, played a match on the big lake in Buckingham Palace Gardens against the House of Commons. Much of the Prince's most enjoyable hospitality at Sandringham took the form of ice parties, and then he was accustomed to give much time to the patronage of village sports. For the quiet pastime of fishing the Prince never had any taste, and the Duke of Coburg is the only one of the royal family who is a good swimmer. He is an enthusiastic tricyclist and has, of course, his motor car. Among his minor hobbies is the collection of arms, of which he has one of the most complete assortments to be found anywhere.

But these entertainments belong largely to the past. With the weight of years, added to the cares of state, the private life of Edward VII. must be something quite different from that of the pleasure-loving Prince of Wales.

MUSKETRY TRAINING IN SWITZERLAND.

A recent report on Swiss rifle ranges, prepared for the British Government, gives some interesting information on the system of musketry training followed in the citizen army of Switzerland. After a man has finished his recruit's course, including firing, he usually fires his annual course in one of the civilian shooting clubs everywhere available. During the forty-five days given to the recruit's course he has to learn all that is considered essential to him as a soldier. He is not taught bayonet exercise. Each man receives a large amount of individual attention in his musketry training, and none fire at long ranges until fairly proficient at the shorter. All practice takes place in marching order to accustom the men to firing with packs on. The recruit, when firing standing, supports his rifle on a wooden rest; when kneeling he fires from a shelter trench; and when lying down places the rifle on a sand-bag. Fire discipline is carefully taught. Field-firing occurs during the few days given to marching out. A company, after marching forty miles in two days, had their field-firing on the second day at screens about thirty yards long and twenty inches high, with heads and shoulders painted on them. Between the screens were separate head-and-shoulder targets which, by falling down when hit, helped the firers to get the

range. The Swiss soldier comes up for further training in every second year only, but he has a course of firing each year.

No money prizes are given in Switzerland for shooting; badges of different kinds are worn instead. Volley firing is never now employed, having been advisedly abandoned after exhaustive competitive trials. Individual firing gives, it is considered, better results, aim being more accurate and the firer steadier. The soldier carries his ammunition in part on the waist-belt in pouches containing chargers holding six rounds each, and in part in a strip of felt having loops for thirty loose cartridges buttoned on the tunic, one end on the left shoulder and the other end to one of the middle buttons. A second strip, ready filled, is carried under the valise, accessible to the man when wanted to replace the empty strip. The entire system is simple in the extreme and thoroughly practical.

THE NEW TYPE OF BATTLESHIP.

The "Scientific American" says: "Broadly speaking, and without the least disparagement of the ability and good judgment of the gentlemen composing the minority in the Naval Board on Construction, it must be admitted that there is what we might call an a priori presumption in favor of the superior excellence of the new type of battleship recommended to the Department, based on the significant fact that the three technical members of the Board are united in favor of the majority design. As regards the new 7-inch guns which it is proposed to use we consider that developments in guns and armor during the past few years point to this calibre, or, perhaps, preferably a calibre of 7½ inches, as the most desirable for what we might call the intermediate battery of battleships. The 6-inch gun is no longer able to penetrate 6-inch armor at ordinary fighting ranges, nor is the 8-inch gun serviceable against the heavier belt and turret armor. At the same time the 8-inch is over-heavy for use against the more lightly armored portions of a vessel—facts which would indicate that the time has come for the introduction of a weapon of intermediate calibre, such as 7 or 7½-inch—one that would combine some of the penetrative power of the 8-inch with the rapidity of fire, light weight and handiness of the 6-inch gun. We have noticed in the development of foreign naval ordnance during the past year or two indications of the recognition of this necessity. The Bradford design has the advantage of possessing an overwhelming power of attack; although it gains this by the adoption of principles of construction that expose the vessel to the risk of a sudden disablement of a large portion of its main armament. The Bowles design, on the other hand, though less formidable for offense, is relatively simpler, less liable to quick disablement by a few well-placed shells, and with its larger secondary battery of 3-pounder guns, and the more rapid fire of its intermediate battery of 7-inch guns, would, in a given time, deliver many more aimed shots than the minority type of vessel."

THE PERSONALITY OF MR. BRODRICK.

No name appears more frequently in the records of military doings in the British Empire than that of Mr. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War. Financial Secretary to the War Office at 30, a privy councillor at 40 and War Secretary at 45, the man is one of the most conspicuous figures in British public life. A first glance shows him tall, slight, pale, intent, and serious even to stolidity. He is determined and habitually industrious, while you have only to speak to him to realize the pleasant voice and frank charm of his manner.

Mr. Brodrick's maiden speech was made when he was 24 years old. It was against Gladstone, and won that old campaigner's praise. His father was Lord Middleton, his uncle the Hon. George Brodrick. At Eton young Brodrick developed into an enthusiastic Volunteer. When appointed Minister for War, Mr. Brodrick declared that he had at least one qualification. "I love the Army," he said, "and I have always loved the Army." That early love may be presumed in the pride he did not trouble to conceal when at Eton he won the stripes of a sergeant major. He has uninterruptedly represented the Guildford Division of Surrey since 1880, which was also the year of his marriage to Lady Hilda Charteris, the daughter of Lord Wemyss, and herself his best political ally.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Maj. Gen. John R. Brooks, U. S. A.
 District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, U. S. V. Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.
 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A.
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major General A. R. Chaffee
 The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows:
 Dept. of Northern Luzon.—Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A. Address Manila.
 Dept. of Southern Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. A. Address Manila, P. I.
 Dept. of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. Headquarters at Iloilo, Island of Panay. Address Manila, P. I.
 Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo.—Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. A. Headquarters at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. Address Manila.
 Department of Cuba.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A.
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
 Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.
 Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.
 Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., in temporary command.
 Department of Texas.—Headquarters, San Antonio. Col. James N. Wheeler, 12th Cav.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.
 Mail for troops in the United States, or at Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila (Samoa), or Cuba, is subject to the domestic rates of postage.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Regiment.—Headquarters and Companies A, I, K and L, Fort Totten, Willett's Point, N. Y.; M, West Point, N. Y.; B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Manila.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Havana, Cuba; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Meade, S. D.
 2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba. I, K, L and M, Pasa Caballos, Cuba.
 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
 4th Cav.—Sailed from Manila to United States, Aug. 5. Address for the present San Francisco, Cal.
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila, P. I.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; H, Fort Duchesne, Utah.
 6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.
 8th Cav.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M. Puerto Principe, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; F and H, Santiago, Cuba; G, Guantanamo, Cuba; A and B, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and D, Fort Sill, Okla.
 9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, L and M. Manzanillo, Cuba; C, Bayamo, Cuba; B, D, I and K, Holguin, Cuba; Cos. E, F, G and H, Manila.
 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops, I, K, L and M, Fort Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C and D, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; E, F, G, H, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; A, B, C and F, Fort Clark, Texas; D, Fort Bliss, Texas; E, Fort McIntosh, Texas.
 13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A and C, Fort Assinabole, Mont.; B and D, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.
 14th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.

Yosemite National Park, address Wawona, Cal.; I, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; A, B, C, D and G, Manila.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.
 1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; 3d Bat., Havana, Cuba; 4th Bat., Washington Barracks, D. C.; 5th Bat., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 8th Bat., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
 9th Bat., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Wash.; 13th, Fort Logan, Colo.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Riley, Kas.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th and 20th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Coast Artillery.

1st Co., Fort Dade, Port Tampa, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 3d and 10th Cos., Sullivan's Island, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th and 8th Cos., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.
 11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Clark, Tex.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Stevens, Ky.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.
 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.
 25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lawton, Wash.; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.
 41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th, Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th and 50th, Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 51st and 52d Cos., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
 53d, 54d and 55th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 56th Cos., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 57th and 58th, San Juan, P. R.; 59th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th and 71st Cos., in Philippines. Address Manila, P. I.
 68th and 69th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Porter, N. Y.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th Fort Adams, R. I.
 98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Fort Lawton, Wash.
 107th Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort Du Pont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.

Bands.—1st, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 8th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.; Engineer Band, Fort Totten, N. Y.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 2d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; A, B, C and D, Fort Thomas, Ky.
 3d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 4th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 5th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 6th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.
 7th Inf.—Headquarters and F and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; A, Fort Davis, Alaska; B and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; I, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; G, Fort Liscum, Alaska; E, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Cos. C, D and H and M, address Manila.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; C, Fort Missoula, Mont.; B, Fort Yates, N. D.; A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.
 9th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, except Co. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco, Cal.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and E, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, in Philippines, address Manila; F, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; H, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Manila; E and G, Mayaguez, P. R.; F and H, Ponce, P. R.

12th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

13th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Snelling, Minn.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, address Manila; E, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.

16th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

17th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, ordered from Manila to the United States; address San Francisco, Cal.; Cos. A and C, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; D, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Fort Mason, Cal.

19th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

20th Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

22d Inf.—In Philippines; address Manila, P. I.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, ordered from Manila to the United States; address for the present, San Francisco, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah; K, Fort Russell, Wyo.; M, Fort Logan, Colo.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Skaguay, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment in Philippines. Address Manila.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Hdqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort McPherson, Ga.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, San Juan; E, Aibonito; F, G and H, Cayey.

AULD LANG SYNE FOR TWO OFFICERS.

One of the most charming social events of the Manila summer season was the dinner given by Major Thomas Cruse, Q. M. Dept., and Mrs. Cruse on the night of July 18 at their home, No. 22 Calle San Louis. The reception was given to celebrate a union of the services of General Chaffee and Major Cruse, formed anew after a separation of many years, the two officers having served together for sixteen years in Arizona and New Mexico, General Chaffee as captain of the company in which Major Cruse served as second and first lieutenant.

The reunion dinner served to strengthen the comradeship between the two officers. They wandered in vain through the Arizona and New Mexico campaigns to find an unpleasant social experience.

"When the general and the major met at close range Thursday night, and over a bountifully laden table, chatted of fighting Indians and chasing cow rustlers in a temperature that ranged from 40 degrees below to 140 above," says the Manila "Times," "they found themselves discouragingly wood-poor when they endeavored to describe the impressions made upon them regarding the other's service; they felt that their vocabulary was not sufficiently provided with complimentary epithets."

Besides General and Mrs. Chaffee there were present General Corbin, General Davis, Commissioner Moses, General Sanger and Colonel and Mrs. Miller.

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DRILL REGULATIONS.

Infantry Cavalry, and Artillery. Published by ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, 93 & 101 Nassau St., New York.

TYPHOID A FEVER OF ACCLIMATIZATION.

A correspondent of the "Army and Navy Gazette" calls attention to the fact that the Statistical Medical Officer with the Government of India, who has been compiling typhoid statistics for the past twelve years, has come to the conclusion, like a great many experienced men, that typhoid is caused by other means than by water. In South Africa the fever was everywhere, and no precautions such as boiling water, etc., could prevent it among unacclimatized men subject to marching and fatigue under the African sun. This writer argued that there is only one solution of the question, and that is—typhoid is a fever of acclimatization, and the entrance of germs into the system is likely to occur when fatigue and exposure to heat have been endured. The following facts will bear out this: (1) The first year in the country is the most likely time to catch the disease. (2) No native of India has ever got typhoid, with the exception of the Ghoorkas and other hill tribes when they descend to the plains. (3) Improvement of the water supply in an Indian cantonment has not decreased the number of cases. (4) The slums of the large towns are particularly free from typhoid fever; the reverse in England. (5) That the females nearly enjoy an immunity from enteric in India in comparison to the males, when there is no difference between them in England, points also to exposure to the sun. Statistics of ten years at a small station showed only two females in a large female community contracted the disease, whereas there was an average of forty cases among the males. (6) Acclimatization in animals. If you land a horse from England and work him during the first summer he is certain to die of some sort of fever. Also an Australian horse landed in India is always tenderly handled during the first summer in the country, or else he sickens.

THE FILIPINO CAPITAL.

(Manila correspondence N. Y. Evening Post.)

The change from military to quasi-civil government here has been followed by a centralization of all the civil departments, bureaus and offices and by a concentration of the formerly scattered military departments. Civil administrators will succeed the military in the Ayuntamiento, Governor Taft using the room hitherto occupied as an office by the military Governor-General. It is hoped thus to emphasize to the natives the change from military to civil administration. Another recorded move of the civil administration is a contract with a guarantee company of Philadelphia to give bonds for the provincial treasurers and their assistants. These officers may give other surety, however, but when they accept the Philadelphia surety they must pay to the insular government as consideration one-fourth of 1 per cent. of the amount of the bond, the Government paying for the bond from 1 to 2 per cent., according to its amount.

One difficulty met by the civil administration in developing the islands is the failure to persuade the natives

to work on road-building, although liberal remuneration, good board, and free transportation are offered them. This aversion to settled employment is general throughout the islands. Just now three provinces—Zombales, Benguet and San Fernando de Union—are especially suffering from a dearth of native labor. In Zombales the natives are engaged in planting rice or cutting wood, and they refuse any Government labor, no matter what inducements are offered. As a last resort a number of the colored men of the regiment stationed there have been employed, extra pay being given as an incentive.

DUELLING AS A SAFE PASTIME.

A writer in the current number of the Rome "Nuova Antologia" publishes a curious article on the statistics of duelling in Italy during the last twenty years. Only 155 out of the 3,914 duels in 20 years were fought with rapiers or foils; 3,501 were fought with the sabre, 244 with pistols, and 14 with rifles or other arms. Of the 7,828 duellists 5,000 were wounded, and only 20, or one per annum, died. The writer concludes that duelling, though a stupid and barbarous practice, is less dangerous than bicycling or ordinary railway traveling. The statistics show that the frequency of duels depends almost entirely on the temperature, perhaps "because intending duellists are afraid of catching cold," though he does not seem to have noticed that lunacy is also most prevalent in the summer months.

The French duel has almost reached the altruistic stage. Paris duellists have of late taken to the sterilizing of their swords, and now it would be considered as reprehensible for a duellist as it is for a surgeon to omit "the usual antiseptic precautions." In a newspaper story of a recent duel between young Daudet, the son of the novelist, and a journalist of Paris named Richard, it is said that after the first attack the point of Daudet's sword accidentally touched the ground, when the seconds intervened and stopped the contest until the blade could be disinfected. Perhaps in time this practice will spread to the French Army, and we may be treated some day to the spectacle of opposing armies sterilizing all their instruments of death before beginning combat.

HUMAN NATURE AT MANILA.

(Miss Jean Waldron in Manila Times.)

When the Hancock steamed into the bay Tuesday morning it brought many pretty women and happy rosy cheeked children. To give some idea of how enthusiastic most of these people are I will tell you of a little scene that took place on board the Hancock. Just as the welcoming party reached her, an officer swung over the side and was presented to a handsome lady. "I'm so glad to shake your hand, sir," she said; "I'm so glad to meet a man just off the battlefield; isn't it grand to be able to say, 'I'm just from the battlefield?'" The officer wears a wheel crossed by a sabre and key. "What battle, lady, are you speaking of?" he asked. "Oh, here—here in Manila! Oh, is it not

great? is it not beautiful? Oh, I shall love it all so." When at last the officer (of the wheel) had made it clear to the lady that he had never been in a battle (in the field) she looked as if he had been imposing upon her trustful nature and should be put in the guard house.

General Corbin, standing by, gave a little chuckle of laughter as he listened. The General looked mighty well and in his eyes rests a content that comes to most of us when Cupid has shot his jolly arrow into our hearts. All in the Philippines will be rose colored to the genial General, for "all the world loves a lover." And we in this far away land believe in showing our love for our great men while they can yet see and inhale the perfume of the flowers.

WHAT THE WILD WAVES SAY AT CAVITE.

(From the Open Oor.)

He.—It is only a question of time.

The Other.—What?

He.—The sentence of the Summary Court Martial.

Americans have won another victory over foreign competitors, the Vartray Water Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., having taken the prize for superior excellence of ginger ale away from Belfast, Ire., which place heretofore has been credited with manufacturing the best article in that line. Belfast must now take a minor place, and an American product has been proven better than the imported. The jury of award at the Paris Exposition of 1900 has decided that Vartray Ginger Ale, made by the Vartray Water Co., was the best ginger ale exhibited for competition, and awarded it the gold medal, this being the only and highest award. The competition was open to the world and there were 611 exhibitors including the manufacturers of Belfast.

A letter mailed over thirty-eight years ago, on June 14, 1863, has just been delivered to a war veteran. It was found in the pocket of the coat worn by the present Postmaster of Cincinnati at the battle of Gettysburg, when he was wounded while serving as the company mail-carrier.

Volunteer Maneuvers.—Subaltern—"Retire! Re-tire! Confound those fellows!" Corporal—"Tain't any use signalling to them, sir. They're going to stay where they are and get took prisoners comfortable. An' they ain't no bad judge neither!"—Punch.

The United States transport McClellan, from New York July 10 for Manila, arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, Aug. 24.

The specialty of the European concert seems to be chin music.—Puck.

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